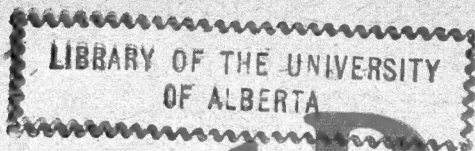


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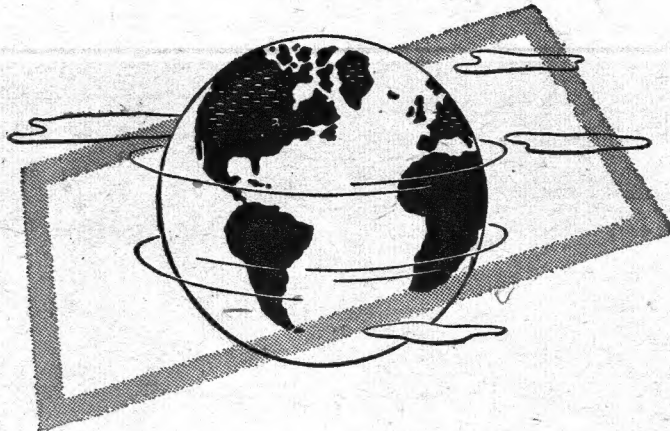
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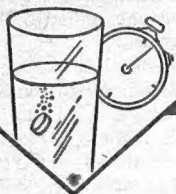
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Farm and Ranch Review

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P. PETERSON,
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Pine Aroma for Barns

SUPER manure which has the odor of a pine forest is now possible through the use of "Stable-phos", a specially-treated form of superphosphate fertilizer. The superphosphate deodorizes manure by absorbing offending gases such as ammonia and prevents their escape into the atmosphere. Used in stable gutters, it sweetens the barn, gives it a clean, pleasing appearance and promotes the health and sanitation of animals. It's chief value lies in its ability to increase and balance the elements of fertility in manure by adding phosphorus and fixing valuable nitrogen and potash in the liquid.

Flatfooted

In San Francisco, Jeweler Harry Winters reported that \$950 had disappeared from his store while detectives were investigating a \$45,000 burglary.

Two beautiful new shrubs from Morden

TWO new ornamental shrubs, a prairie rose and a hawthorn, which will interest western horticulturalists, were developed last year by the Morden experimental farm.

PRAIRIE YOUTH ROSE carries in its parentage Ross rose, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Turks Rugosa Samling, Altal and Rosa pratincola. The mother, Morden N 13-4, was pollinated by Prairie Sailor, — the first rose to be named here. The new complex hybrid is a hardy, vigorous shrub, growing to a height of 5 feet. Foliage is medium dark green that seems free of mildew and leaf spot diseases. Stems are reddish brown and moderately spiny. Flowers, semi-double, borne freely in clusters, are a sunworthy bright salmon-pink, lightly fragrant. Season of full bloom is July but occasional flowers show until autumn. The variety propagates readily from greenwood cuttings.

TOBA HAWTHORN is a hybrid between a pink form of the double-flowered English Hawthorn, Crataegus oxyacantha, and the native Fleshy Hawthorn, C. succulenta. The tender mother parent, sometimes referred to as the May, or the English Thorn, was grown in the greenhouse in 1935. A population of 308 hybrid seedlings were set in an orchard row. This selection behaved much as the Ugly Duckling, — growing more rapidly, becoming larger, and in time attaining more grace and beauty than its sisters. The vigorous shapely bush, sparingly thorned, now about 13 feet tall, appears almost identical with the English Hawthorn in leaf and flower, but is full of hardiness. Many of its sister shrubs have white flowers, — some single, some double. The Toba hawthorn has numerous rich pink petals, lightly fragrant. The flowers, borne in profusion, are showy, long-lasting, and retain their pink coloring until the petals drop. The flowers are succeeded by vivid bright red fruits of medium size, persisting deeply into winter.

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Saskatchewan is becoming increasingly water conscious

(Special Correspondence)

REGINA: The recent decision of the Saskatchewan Government to transfer its land and water to the Department of Agriculture from the Department of Resources will make no headlines. But it is one of the significant sort of moves that have long-term implications of great importance. In the immediate future, it will mean a closer linking of the agricultural laboratories and science services with the farmers on the land.

Unlike many other provinces, Saskatchewan has made an effort, and considerable headway, in integrating the Dominion experimental farm service into its own agricultural department activities. Its system is simple enough. The province is divided into 36 districts and there is an agricultural representative in each district.

The province is again sub-divided into four general districts in charge of a supervisor who bosses the Ag-Reps in his locality. His headquarters are at the town where a Dominion Experimental station is located. When he calls his Ag-Reps together to discuss a particular problem, they can thus call immediately upon the technical services of the Experimental farm experts.

The transfer of land and water rights to agriculture will tie in nicely with this system. It is conceded that Saskatchewan is on the brink of some irrigation development. The big, \$65,000,000 Outlook dam project has been getting most of the publicity. But many other much smaller projects have been completed by the P.F.R.A., making water available for irrigation

if the farmers want to use it. So far they have shown little if any interest in irrigation.

Many mistakes were made in Alberta which Saskatchewan may be able to avoid. It may well be that irrigation cannot be sold until we get another series of dry years. But the selling job, and it is a terrific undertaking, will have to be done nonetheless. By transferring water rights to agriculture, Saskatchewan will thus have both the selling and the actual distribution of water under one department.

Saskatchewan will now be in a position to follow the water system operating in Alberta. The Dominion government provides the basic storage capacity by building river dams. The province provides the ditches that take the water from the dams to the farms. Saskatchewan can now get on with that operation if it so desires. Then through the close association of the Ag-Reps with the Dominion experimental stations, it can call on the latter for expert advice on water usage.

One important potential development may be this. The invention of the sprinklered irrigation system may encourage farmers to construct their own storage systems on their farms. A dammed gully, for example, could hold enough water to sprinkle irrigate 30 to 40 acres. That fact alone would overcome all the major contributing factors to the dust-bowl hazard—drying up of farm gardens, death of windbreaks, disappearance of domestic and stock water. Emphasis on this sort of water use will likely be heavy now that water goes over to agriculture.

Whatever became of Manitoba's profitable turkey market

(Special Correspondence)

WINNIPEG: Ten years ago, so many turkeys were produced in Manitoba that the province seemed on the threshold of having its name accepted as a hallmark of top-quality in turkeys. This year the province was almost out of the turkey business, comparatively speaking. That fact has the poultry raisers exceedingly provoked. It has been trying to put its finger on the cause for a disappearance of a once profitable farm sideline.

Two major causes have been isolated—governmental neglect and the Federal feed grain policy.

Manitoba's success with turkeys began during the worst of the depression. The farmers around Carman, confronted with prices that would barely pay trucking charges into Winnipeg, took matters into their own hands. They formed a co-operative and undertook two things: To set up rigid standards of quality and go out and sell quality at a price that would yield a profit.

The first year a couple of carloads hit the Toronto market, every bird labelled "No. 1 Manitoba." In a few years turkeys became a profitable sideline and a thriving export market was developed.

In 1942, for example, Manitoba and Saskatchewan produced 70 per cent of Canada's turkeys. Last year they accounted for only 26 per cent.

The prairie provinces enjoyed substantial advantages in turkey production—lots of sunshine, cheap feed, abundant pasture. But when the Dominion adopted the policy of paying the freight on feed from the West to the east it put eastern farmers into the poultry market on a large scale

In five years, for example, Quebec has doubled its share of the turkey market. British Columbia has now become an important producer. It accounted for only 1.5 per cent of Canadian production in 1942, but produced 7 per cent last year.

In actual figures, Manitoba's turkey population dropped from 884,900 in 1942 to 252,000 in 1948. With turkeys retailing at from \$7 to \$12 each, that roughly means about \$5,000,000 less for Manitoba farmers.

Yet while Manitoba was losing ground, Alberta was more than holding its own. Alberta, however, takes a lively interest in turkey production and has one full-time turkey expert on its staff. He spends his time trying to develop better turkeys and in advising farmers on turkey problems.

Manitoba, according to the turkey growers, does nothing. It hasn't a single full-time poultry expert at work, does almost no promotion of Manitoba turkeys. Interest in turkey breeding has dropped to a point where 75 per cent of the eggs used by commercial hatcheries are imported from other provinces and the United States.

One factor which the Manitoba poultry council may have ignored, however, is the trend away from part-time turkey raising. During the depression, farmers turned to all kinds of sidelines in order to earn enough cash to survive. But recent years have seen an expansion in turkey production by farmers who specialize in them. Thus in Alberta this year one farmer harvested a 5,000-bird turkey crop. In Manitoba it may well be that part of the decline in production stems from the fact that for many farm wives turkeys are simply too much trouble to justify their keeping them.

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Here is history no prairie farmer
can ever afford to ignore

WE have gone back into history this month to republish the text of the speech made by the late John I. McFarland to the Alberta wheat growers on February 14, 1936. It starts on page 9.

In order to make room for this story, we have been forced to drop several regular features from this issue. This may disappoint some of our readers, but we feel that this superb summary of the history of one of Western Canada's greatest disasters fully justifies its re-publication.

Our purpose in doing this is two-fold: Unless all the signs of the times are wrong, we are fast approaching a day when the problem of marketing our wheat will sharpen considerably. The younger generation of producers has reached maturity since those awful years. They know little of the long struggle that took place to save the whole prairie economy from complete disaster.

There are no farmers in Western Canada today under 35 years of age who can remember much if anything of the details of the 1930-1935 disasters. Yet it is important for our future well being that they understand the issues very clearly.

John I. McFarland was appointed director of wheat stabilization in November, 1930, and served until November, 1935. He took over the task of liquidating the Canadian wheat carry-over. The responsibilities he carried were so heavy that they sapped his strength and eventually cut short his life. When he was dismissed by the new Liberal government, the Alberta wheat growers tendered him a luncheon in Calgary. This story, then, is by way of a report to the people he served.

That was 13 years ago this month. Yet what will strike our readers most forcefully is this fact — many of the problems that bedeviled John I. McFarland in his

effort to sell Canada's wheat are again on the horizon.

Foreign Exchange difficulties, so pressing today, were just as important in the early 1930's. Canada's efforts to sell wheat were stymied by inability of our customers to find currency with which to pay for our wheat.

Our market on the continent of Europe almost disappeared. About the only important wheat market left was that in the British Isles. In those days, Britain bought her wheat through the private grain trade, which was dedicated to getting it as cheaply as possible. They were aided and abetted by Canadian grain companies, who complained endlessly that Mr. McFarland was trying to get too high a price for our wheat, when wheat was selling for 80 cents a bushel!

We cannot too strongly urge upon our subscribers the careful scrutiny of Mr. McFarland's statement. Then we would like to add a footnote. The exchange situation today is far worse than it was in the 1930's. Add to this the fact that conditions in the United States have changed radically. In the 1930's the United States was barely self-sufficient in wheat production. Today, as a result of U.S. parity prices, more wheat is being planted than ever before. Millions of acres have been taken out of cotton and other crops and sown to wheat. Wheat is a surplus crop in the United States. That is not disputed. But when and if the American government declares it to be surplus, American funds will no longer be available for our customers to purchase Canadian wheat under the European recovery programme.

We in Western Canada can ignore these facts only at our peril. And if in our search for a solution of our problems we ignore the lessons of our history we will take the first step along the one-way road to ruin.

★

Mexico and Peru; and Canada's Natural Resources

LET'S ignore Canada. Let's stop talking Canada in relation to our American currency shortage, and the development of our natural resources. Instead, let's talk about the Incas of Peru and the Mexicans.

The Incas in Peru, a country blessed with really fabulous natural resources, built a great and long enduring civilization. Peru, before the Spanish conquest was a prosperous and happy country. True, the development of the resources had been slow, but it had been fast enough over 1,500 years to suit the Incas.

Peru was conquered by the Spaniards who undertook to develop the resources — the great gold mines for example — at forced draft tempo. They enslaved the Incas, destroyed their cities and their culture. They developed the resources and Spain rose to world power on the gold developed in Peru.

Then there is Mexico, also a country of great natural wealth. It has gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper in abundance. It has

oil in vast pools that dwarf anything yet discovered in Canada. Yet Mexico, today, remains a backward, depressed, poverty-ridden country. And that despite the fact that enough new wealth has been created from Mexican resources to have made it one of the richest, most prosperous nations on earth.

Why?

Mexico and the Incas allowed their natural resources to be alienated to outside developers. Over 90 per cent of the mines in Mexico today are still owned and operated by foreign capital. The effect on the Mexican economy, had the profits from the development of resources been kept in Mexico, and re-invested in Mexico, would have been beyond computation.

True, both Mexico and Peru had some excuse for allowing their resources to be taken over by outsiders. The Incas were conquered by force of arms, and for too long the Americans were prepared to use military force against Mexico.

But what is to be said for Canadians, who invited American capital to take possession of our resources, who pass laws to encourage them in their endeavors and pass more laws to shield them from competition with other Americans?

How do nations enrich themselves? Simply by the harvesting and re-investment of the capital increment that accrues through the development and use of natural resources. It is a continuing process. Out of small original investments in Pennsylvania oil and coal, and in Messabi iron ore, huge capital assets have been created that will endure long after the natural resources have been exhausted. But this happens only when the resources are developed by the risk capital of the people themselves.

The Incas dug an empire out of their mountains; an empire for the Spaniards. For themselves they dug only their graves.

The question for Canadians is this: which example do we follow, the Incas or the Americans?

This question is so vital, so complex and yet so simple, that we can barely touch upon it here. But in the months to come we will have a great deal more to say about it, as we get the facts uncovered.

But at the moment this must be said: There is something radically wrong with the thinking of people who sit idly by and watch outside enterprisers rushing in to take over their resources. On the Government level, on all government levels, a thorough audit of theory and practice is in order. In this country we seem to have become desperately afraid of something. We are security conscious. We seem to be a people that abhor risks and have a fetish for the safe and the secure.

One reason for this may be the emphasis the governments place on security. Another may be the discouragement of governments of risk taking and enterprise. Our tax laws, our whole government approach, are loaded against the risk takers and loaded in favor of the savers.

Tinkering with tax laws will solve nothing. What we require is a change of emphasis, a new direction in Canadian thinking, a state of mind that will encourage young Canadians to strike out on their own, to take risks, to stick their necks out, to develop their country and their resources and in the process make a stake for themselves and their families.

What we need is a release from the control of the tapering minds of a "do-good" bureaucracy and a re-birth of the spirit that built the West. No people ever took greater risks than our pioneer settlers. No nation ever gained greater dividends from risk taking than ours did from theirs.

Given that re-birth of enterprise and Canada will be a country worthy of our grandchildren. Failing it, they will be the inheritors of worked out mines, abandoned oil fields gone dry, and a wilderness that was once a forest. Whether our ultimate history will be with the Incas and the Mexicans, or in the American pattern is very much up to us.

(Continued on Page 6)

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

(Editorials Continued)

The Government expends all agriculture produces

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently estimated the gross value of all the crops produced in Canada last year by all our farmers at around \$2 billions. That roughly is about what it costs to operate the federal government. In short, all the wealth that all the farmers in Canada can produce in the best year they ever had is absorbed by the expenditures of the national government.

We mentioned this last year. We think it bears repeating. Canada is committed to a system of cyclical budgeting. On balance it is a pretty good system. In theory taxes are kept up and surpluses piled up in good times so that when a recession occurs taxes can be lowered and deficits be sustained. But seldom mentioned in this connection is a most important point in the theory, that Government spending should also be kept at a minimum during good times so that it can be increased during depressions.

Taxes have been kept up, surpluses have been accumulated to help reduce the national debt. But from all apparent signs

that has been very little effort expended in holding down government spending. That, in part, arises from some very bad guesses made by the government's fiscal brain trusters.

They expected that when the war ended there would be a post-war depression worse than after the first World War. The only way to forestall it was to pump government money into circulation. One method chosen was with family allowances. Another was a huge budget of veteran's rehabilitation grants. Another was to keep as many people on the Government payroll as possible. We didn't have a depression. Instead the demand for goods and demand for labor increased rather than declined. The money spent by the Government in fear of deflation helped to create inflationary pressure that pushed the price level ever higher.

Obviously, if the cyclical system is to work, somebody in Ottawa ought to devote some time to that very important aspect of it, the reduction of Government spending in good times.

★

Mr. Drew hopes to win on promises he doesn't make

IT has been so long since most prairie people have seen a real, live Tory in the flesh it is understandable that Mr. George Drew should have attracted sizeable crowds. The species, indeed, had become so rare out here that they were brought under the protection of the game laws. These and other conservation methods have saved the party from complete extinction. If the closed season is retained for another generation or two there may be hope for modest increase in the Tory population; on the uplands and along the railway right-of-ways, that is.

Certainly there was little in any of the speeches made by Mr. Drew in his hop, step and jump safari through our wilderness to indicate that the party can hope to survive without game-law protection.

Mr. Drew, unhappily, decided to double-talk about Dominion-provincial relations. Mr. Drew is against subsidies from the Federal government to provincial governments. He can be quite eloquent on this point for he says that when subsidies are substituted for taxing powers the federal system breaks down.

The fact remains that no taxing power yet devised by man can be effectively levied against wealth or income that is not there. That has been the essence of the prairie problem for 25 years. That was why we went through the wringer during the depression. That is why we lack roads and schools and hospitals and even industries.

The immense profits made through the years by Canadian business on the prairies have been shipped to Ontario and Quebec. National corporations have paid corporation taxes in the provinces where their head offices are located, not in the prairies from which a substantial portion of these profits are earned. Prairie governments, before the war, were forced to impose heavy taxation on local corporations and local taxpayers in an effort to stay solvent.

That placed western companies and western business men in an impossible competitive position. Ontario and Quebec, because they were taxing the wealth earned all across Canada, could afford to charge lower rates.

The system now in effect recognizes this fact and the payments made to the provinces are in large part based upon it. In his speeches out here, Mr. Drew seemed to be saying that this arrangement wasn't good enough for us and that he had something better to offer. He was exceedingly vague on this point, and with good reason. The Tories hope to win in Ontario on promises to get back to the pre-taxation-agreement era of low taxes on corporations and personal income. And they hope to win on the prairies on promises they have not made.

★

Coal wages, coal prices and oil-burning engines

WE have been struck rather forceably by two items in the newspapers lately. One reported that Alberta coal miners have opened negotiations with the mine operators for a basic wage of \$14 a day. The other revealed that the C.P.R. is going to convert 100 of its coal burning locomotives to oil.

Mining coal is not the kind of a job that appeals to us. Nor, we suppose, will it attract many of our readers.

But some people prefer to mine coal. At the moment they appear to be in the driver's seat. The farmers of Western Canada and the residents of the towns and cities have to have coal. That's all there is to that. The same applied for many years to the railways, and it was the demands of the railways that kept many mines operating.

While the miners concentrate only on getting more pay, and the price of coal

keeps going up, consumers, large and small, are searching for substitutes. The railways are a sign of the times. It will not be too long before the coal tender behind locomotives will be a museum piece. More and more city dwellers are turning to oil burners for heating their homes. The use of natural gas is expanding in Alberta.

Every time a locomotive is converted to oil it means one less job for a coal miner. Every time a farmer or city consumer installs an oil furnace, it means a couple of days' less work every year for the miners. And, of course, every wage increase that causes a price increase worsens coal's competitive position.

In the meantime, the cost of the ultimate settlement will be charged up to the consumers. Thanks, however, to the new oil fields in Alberta and a more plentiful supply of oil burners, our subscribers are no longer helpless. They can follow the example of the railways and convert to oil. What happens to the coal miners and the coal mines? That is a question which at the moment seems not to concern the miners particularly, and if they don't care why should anyone else?

★

Alberta's windfalls

(An editorial in the Red Deer Advocate)

ALBERTA today is one of the wealthiest pieces of geography in the world. The extent of the oil resources underlying this province is not yet known, but the kind of money used to estimate the discovered sources is almost fabulous. Whatever the future holds, there is now no doubt whatever that the dollar revenue from this source to the provincial government will run into many millions a year for at least the next twenty years.

Naturally this is a matter for congratulation, but it is also something which should be given a good deal of sober thought. Oil, like timber, is a diminishing resource. When the oil comes out of the ground for use it is gone. The time of the going may be long or short, but the going itself is certain.

Freaks of nature many years ago have placed this oil under our fertile soil. The present rapid development is giving the country the petroleum products it needs, but the absorption into the provincial revenue of ten or twelve million dollars or more a year from a diminishing resource can only be justified if that money is used for capital purposes. Enlargement of provincial services however desirable an end in itself, should certainly not be financed from this source. Retirement of the public debt, the construction of a number of desperately needed school and hospital buildings, a larger road construction program, are all legitimate objects for this expenditure. Reports of a provincial budget of more than sixty million dollars are current. To include this fantastic oil development revenue in ordinary revenue and to spend it as such would be a serious error, and the greatest possible caution must be exercised in allocating it to capital expenditures. After all, it is just pure luck that it is here and there is a grave responsibility to the people beyond our provincial boundaries resting on us for that reason.

Four wars now involve half a billion people

By BEN MALKIN

ALTHOUGH to Canadians the world seems peaceful enough, several wars are in progress at the moment involving more than 500,000,000 people — about 25 per cent of humanity.

In China, the civil war between the Communists and the central government is approaching a conclusion. Marshall Chiang Kai-Chek resigned but the Communists are so confident of complete victory that they will enter a coalition government only on the most favorable terms to themselves. Since they appear to possess the only armies in China able to fight, they can scarcely be blamed for this attitude.

In Indonesia, guerrilla warfare raising out of Holland's decision in late December to halt negotiations with Indonesian leaders and impose Dutch rule on the islands promises to become more severe. Here, about 70,000,000 people are involved.

They had proclaimed a republic on August 17, 1945. The Dutch invaded Java shortly afterward, but exhausted by the war, were unable to make much progress against the nationalists. A year later, the United Nations security council ordered a cease-fire in Indonesia. It was obeyed, and negotiations seeking a settlement whereby a sovereign United States of Indonesia would be formed among the islands of the Dutch East Indies. This new country would be allied with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown. In January, 1948, the Dutch and Indonesians signed an agreement that they would not seek a solution to their dispute through the use of force.

On December 16, 1948, while discussions on the details of how the United States of Indonesia were still under way, the Dutch presented the Indonesians with an ultimatum which virtually meant the establishment of the

U.S.I. on Dutch terms entirely. The Indonesians were given 18 hours to comply with the ultimatum. The Indonesians did not do so, and the Dutch dropped paratroopers and bombs on Indonesian cities and arrested Indonesian leaders.

A third war, in progress for more than three years, is being fought in French Indo-China. Here, approximately 100,000 French troops are engaged, at a cost of \$1,000,000 a day against Indo-Chinese nationalists desirous of establishing an independent government.

In Palestine, the Israelis are engaged against the Egyptians, Iraqis, Transjordanians and Syrians, all of whom invaded the territory allotted to Israel last summer by the United Nations.

These are the four main wars now in progress. Another, in Greece, is going through a winter of quiet at the moment, but may be expected to flare up again in the spring.

The Chinese war is the result of the complete breakdown of China's feudal economic system, and its inability to give its people a livelihood. As a result, the Communists appear to have the solid support of millions of peasants, and their troops fight well, whereas the nationalist troops desert by regiments, turning over their services and their equipment, much of it American, to the Communists.

The Indonesian and Indo-Chinese wars are ordinary wars of independence from foreign domination, such as have become familiar in colonial history since the time of the American revolution.

That is the condition of the world at the beginning of 1949 — almost four years since the end of the war. Four good-sized wars in progress, involving one-quarter of mankind.

Alberta farmers unite to form new organization

(Special correspondence)

CALGARY: Final steps for the amalgamation of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Alberta Farmers' Union were taken here in January. The two farm organizations were merged by a convention of 634 registered delegates and Carl J. Stimpfle, former A.F.U. president, was elected president of the new organization. It adopted the new title of Farmers' Union of Alberta.

While the debate over various clauses of the new constitution was vigorous, at times, the convention was marked by harmony and a general endeavor by all delegates to reach amicable agreement.

Delegates from the A.F.U. numbered 391, while the U.F.A. sent 243. Despite the greater voting power of the A.F.U. substantial concessions were made to the wishes of the U.F.A. delegates.

Some of the points carried by the U.F.A. viewpoint were; the decision to stay with the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The provincial board of the new organization will be divided equally between A.F.U. and U.F.A. representatives.

Perhaps one of the most contentious points to arise during the convention was the debate over "direct action". Reference to direction action by farmers — farmers' strikes — had been deleted from the draft constitution

submitted to the convention. It was raised by A.F.U. delegates by way of an amendment. Eventually the amendment carried by a small majority. Strike action, however, would be taken only as a last resort after all else failed and then only if approved by two-thirds majority of the members voting.

Another contentious point was co-operation with organized labor. A compromise was reached here. It was decided against including a clause in the constitution covering the point, but a directive was issued to the officers to co-operate with organized labor "whenever it was in the mutual interest of both bodies, subject to the approval of the annual convention.

Pending the election of directors at district meetings during the summer, the Board will consist of the following, eight of whom were named by the Board of the former U.F.A., and eight by the Board of the former A.F.U.

From U.F.A.: Miss Molly Coupland, Lethbridge; V. C. Flint, Beaverlodge; A. B. Wood, Dewberry; Donald MacLeod, Lake Isle; A. B. McGorman, Penhold; J. A. Cameron, Youngstown; C. T. Armstrong, Hussar; Orrin Hart, Claresholm.

From A.F.U.: Earl Wright, Paxton; L. E. Pharis, Magrath; Geo. Tindall, Fabyan; A. R. Hadland, Baldonnel; J. L. McIntosh, Dimsdale; H. Restall, Ballater; C. D. Fuhr, Stony Plain; R. Koenig, Lamont.

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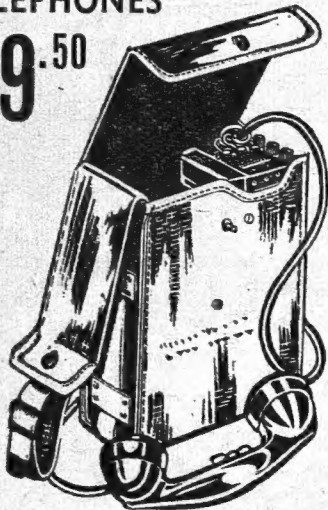
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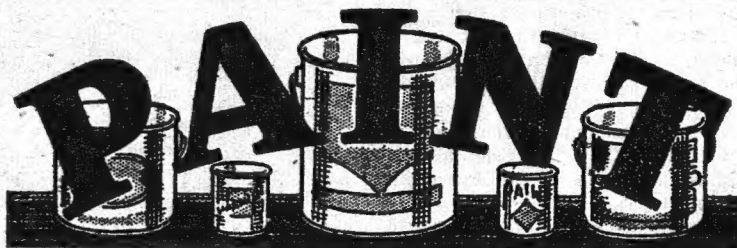
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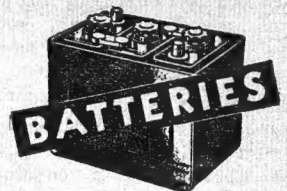
SURPLUS SALE PRICE **89c**

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Per foot. **35c**

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Two Pages of Canadian History

THE bottom fell out of the world wheat market in November, 1930. The world outlook was extremely gloomy and particularly serious for a country, such as Canada, whose exports of wheat and flour, over a long period of years, had comprised about 33% of the total export trade of this Dominion. The record low price of wheat was a serious matter for the whole of Canada, but it more intimately concerned the Prairie Provinces. World carryovers had been gradually increasing for several years until they were double what had been considered normal. Surplus stocks in the four great overseas exporting countries, United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, had almost trebled, what had formerly been considered as normal. Policies of national self-sufficiency prevailed in all importing countries, and it was most unfortunate for export countries, such as Canada, that national self-sufficiency developed along the line of production subsidies on wheat. Almost every country had subsidized the production of wheat in one or more various forms.

Tariff barriers ranging from 85c to \$1.62 per bushel were in effect in France, Italy and Germany. These three countries had formerly imported 200,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, or 25% of the total world imports. Nearly all other import countries of Europe had imposed tariffs, quotas, milling restrictions or government monopolies, so as to raise their internal prices, encourage home production and thus restrict imports and consumption of foreign wheat. The United Kingdom in 1932 imposed a tax on flour to provide a subsidy to encourage home production, thus creating an artificial price on home-grown wheat of \$1.35 per bushel, which has already cost the consumers of that country about \$100,000,000.00. Japan increased their tariff, and starving China, finally imposed a tariff against wheat and flour. Russia, as you know, was and is a state monopoly. That was the situation with which we had to deal.

The position of Canada, as a large surplus producer, was aggravated by the fact that other important export countries adopted measures to assist their farmers to sell their wheat at less than the cost of production. Australia reduced the value of their currency 25%, which increased the internal price to their producers. That country, with a production of not more than half that of Canada, also paid their producers, by way of cash bonus, upward of sixty million dollars during the past four years. Argentina reduced the value of their currency and controlled foreign exchange, so as to create a fund for the benefit of their farmers. After contributing nearly two hundred million dollars on stabilization of wheat prices, the United States then imposed a processing tax which gave their wheat farmers a bonus of 30 cents per bushel, and has cost the consumers of that country hundreds of millions of dollars.

That, gentlemen, is the nature of the world which we have faced since 1930. That is the world in which Canadian farmers have had to compete and find a market. Despite such world conditions, there have been prominent men in this country who said nothing should have been done, and by doing nothing, low prices would reduce production, and thus adjust supply to effective demand. They would have abandoned our farmers to the relentless operations of the speculative "open futures market" and the Foreign

Here is the record of five desperate years, 1930 - 35, and a blistering exposure of the kind of a Wheat Board the Grain Exchange favored then. This speech by Mr. McFarland was delivered to 400 Alberta Wheat growers who honored him in Calgary on Feb. 14, 1936.

Importers. Well, my friends, such a policy of laissez faire would have undoubtedly reduced Canadian production, but it would have been by way of wholesale bankruptcy and suffering. If our wheat business had been conducted as those men suggested, the Canadian wheat farmer would have been sacrificed to the advantage of farmers in other countries, whose production efforts would have continued unabated, because of the various forms of government assistance and protection in those countries.

Many Canadians have not realized that as we are the world's largest exporters of wheat, we should, and in self-defense we had to assume greater responsibilities toward the maintenance of a reasonable price, than other countries which export much smaller quantities. As we are the largest exporter, it is evident our price policy exerts a great influence upon the price

importing countries of the world must draw their requirements for the remaining 8 months of this crop year from a reservoir which now contains about 700 millions of bushels less than that same reservoir contained at the same date five years ago. Furthermore, world production and supplies continued unabated from 1930 until the crop failures intervened in 1934 and 1935. World supplies did not decrease, because despite low prices, high production continued, and world consumption did not increase.

"World Price"

THROUGHOUT these years, pseudo-economists and others, have advocated that Canada should sell at "world prices." These people failed to realize a "World Price" had ceased to exist. How could there be a world price for wheat, when production was, and is, subsidized in almost every country, and nearly all countries have their own price? The expression "The

By the late - - -

JOHN I. McFARLAND

we receive for our surplus. Price has been of importance to Argentina and Australia, but it means a great deal more to Canada, because our export volume has been so much greater.

If we, by far the largest exporters, had decided to attempt to force the sale of our wheat, even if it could have been done, during those years of superabundance, who can say into what further chaos prices would have been driven? Would the world have consumed more wheat? No. The records compiled by Leland Stanford University, show that the lowest prices in 400 years was in the season 1932-33, but despite those ruinous prices the world consumption was less than the average of the preceding four years.

Decrease in Supplies

I ASSUMED office in November, 1930. It was just exactly five years later, when the wheat committee of the Dominion Cabinet, demanded my resignation. I want to give you a picture of the tremendous decrease in supplies available for export in November, 1935, as compared with the superabundance of November, 1930. The comparison I am about to give you includes all the export countries of the world, namely, Argentina, Australia, Canada, United States, Russia and the Danube. At the end of November, 1930, these countries had on hand available for export, (after providing for their seasonal domestic requirements) a total of about 1,325 millions of bushels, including the quantities on ocean passage — 1,325 millions available and already four months of the cereal year had passed. That compares with about 625 millions at the same time in 1935. Just imagine, 700 millions less in reserve in Export countries in 1935 than in 1930. That was sufficient to provide for an extra 12 months of world trade! That is what I faced up to in November, 1930, as compared with that enormous reduction when the job was taken over by our successors. The

World Price" had its origin in the marketing system commonly known as the "open futures system." I would have no quarrel with the "open futures system" or any other system, if it worked! The fact is, it only works when world conditions make it possible for it to function. The world has not enjoyed such conditions for some years. Prior to the disequilibrium resulting from the after-effects of the Great War, free and open futures trading on the markets of the world, created what was then described as a liquid market, which resulted in what was called "The World Price." That price was then the regulator of world production. If the World Price became unattractive, its effect was to discourage the effort to produce throughout almost every country in the world. The "World Price" in that vanished era acted as an automatic regulator of the effort to produce. The fact is, the "open futures system" was the creation of a world, wherein trade in wheat between countries was comparatively free and unrestricted. The most important feature contributing to the operation and usefulness of that system, was that wheat in that era was not subsidized. As I have already said, almost every country has subsidized the production of wheat, in one or more of various forms, and it should now be obvious, that at whatever ruinous price Canada had offered to sell her wheat for export, our low price would not discourage the effort to produce, in the many countries where the farmers are subsidized to carry on.

If this country during the past 5 years had been dependent upon the open futures market of Winnipeg, to absorb all the hedges against farmers' sales, without government assistance, (that is to say, if the country had been dependent upon speculators to purchase and carry the hedges on wheat) there can be no doubt prices would have fallen far lower than anything we have known. Yet, regardless of the

price in Winnipeg, the wheat farmers in other countries would have felt no serious repercussions, because of their various forms of subsidies. The only effect of a free and open market in Winnipeg would have been the elimination of Canadian farmers. In other words, there can be no World Price while world production is encouraged and controlled by subsidies and not by price.

Speculators

THE Grain Exchange claims the small speculator is an embarrassment to the "open futures market," and they highly recommend the big professionals who are said to buy the hedges and make a market for the farmers' wheat. I have often wondered where these great benefactors have been operating during the past 5 years. They certainly were not around Winnipeg when wheat was selling at 40 and 50 cents, nor at any other time when they were needed since 1930.

A large percentage of the wheat in Canada was owned in the name of the Stabilization Account, which I was operating, when the price was 40 and 50 cents than prior thereto. That does not indicate the big speculator was of any service to the producer. Who are those Big Speculators we hear so much about? Where do they reside? Are they imaginary or real? When did they perform the great national service for which they are given credit? Dr. Duvel, head of the United States Government Futures Administration has recently stated his investigation and records of operations have proven the large traders were short more than 50% of the time.

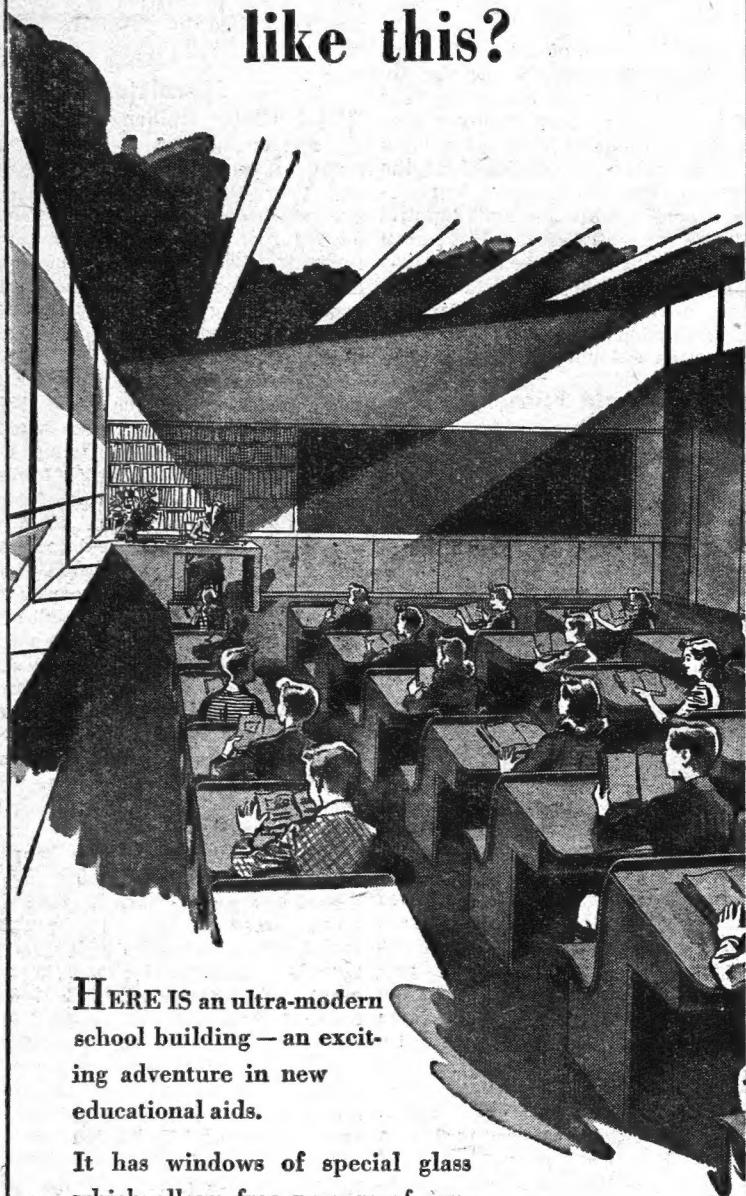
I am of the opinion the beneficent Big Speculator is a more or less legendary hero, and if the whole truth were known, it would be found the constructive hedge carrying speculators, have, in fact, been the great public consisting at times of tens of thousands of people, in all walks of life, who in by-gone years bought futures on margins, and whose purchases in the aggregate represented immense quantities. They were, generally speaking, the burden bearers of the hedges and only too frequently, they were the losers. While, on the other hand, the so-called professional speculator has far too often been an opportunist, who preyed upon that great public.

It has been charged I have been opposed to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The fact is, no man has ever done more than I have to protect and maintain all its facilities in operation. Under my stabilization operations every department of the Exchange was protected. The elevator companies received fair and reasonable carrying charges. The brokers were given more consideration by me, than some of the elevator companies considered was due them. The futures market was maintained in operation, notwithstanding the fact that speculative buyers or gamblers had for many and various reasons, practically ceased to operate or exist. No legitimate interest was ever penalized or injured by me during my tenure of office.

Every reasonable member of the Exchange was fully aware there was no speculative power to absorb and carry the hedges against the producers' wheat. Despite these facts, they were dissatisfied. Since the boom years, all the large Canadian grain companies hedge all the grain they own. That applies to elevator companies, exporters and milling companies. A spokesman of the Exchange recently broadcast the statement that any grain com-

(Continued on page 10)

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THE JOHN I. McFARLAND STORY

pany, which did not hedge their holdings of wheat, would be very reckless indeed. I ask why does the Exchange object to stabilization operations or a Wheat Board, when they themselves will not and cannot, carry the risk involved in the hedges? If they really believed in their own system, they would consider it their obligation to round up those mythical speculators, and put them to work, carrying the hedges, which is the one service so essential to the national usefulness of their system. Theoretically, the open futures system is an ideal system for the handling of wheat, if it worked; but when it fails to function, as it has failed, because of world-wide subsidies, over-supply and absence of speculators to carry the hedges, then my sympathy leans entirely toward the producer, and his protection.

A popular catch phrase reads: "Hedging protects the Grain Dealer against risk on whatever price he may have paid to the Producer." On the other hand, it is the price level which concerns and protects the farmer. It must be a living price, otherwise the farmer has no protection.

A spokesman for the Grain Exchange has said: "The Exchange does not fix prices, and has, in fact, nothing whatever to do directly or indirectly with the fixing of prices, and in fact, the Exchange merely records prices." Now if that is a sincere statement, I would ask why the Grain Exchange should object to the government stabilizing prices on behalf of the producers? Or to the appointment of a Wheat Board to fix and control prices?

It is a safe prediction to say the professional traders will not carry the hedges, except possibly in times of apparent scarcity, when world's supplies may be definitely less than estimated effective demand. The professional will always follow what appears to be the line of least resistance.

Because I have accused powerful interests of depressing values by selling short large quantities for future delivery, I have been accused of ascribing "sinister motives" to others. I repeat that there have been times during the past few years, when wheat was sold short in large quantities by speculators, who in reality were market wreckers. The Hon. James Gardiner recently made the statement that the new members of the Wheat Board had taken over from the old board, early in December, 298,000,000 bushels of wheat. Did the Hon. Mr. Gardiner know that according to official statistics there was at that same time only about 265,000,000 bushels of actual Canadian wheat, including feed wheat, in all commercial channels on this continent? Was he aware that farmers then owned about 5 millions of that wheat in public storage? Was he aware that "the public" were owners of many millions of bushels of that same 265 millions, which they had bought for future delivery? Yet despite all these other people who had bought and owned a part of that 265,000,000 bushels of actual wheat in commercial channels, it had been necessary for the wheat board to become owners of 298,000,000 bushels of wheat and futures contracts in order to hold the price on the Exchange black-board at around 85c.

In my opinion, a system which functions in that manner is a luxury which this country cannot afford to support. There is something radically wrong with a system which will permit a Gilbertian situation such as that in any country. When the bears sell shares short on a stock exchange, they must borrow actual shares from an owner and deliver them to the party to whom the sale is made. On the other hand, the bear may sell wheat short, for delivery at some future time — three, six or nine

months distant. He can remain short without borrowing or owning a bushel of wheat.

Despite a world's bullish situation, there was a large short interest in the Winnipeg pit. Then came Friday, December 13th, with a sensational advance of 20 cents overnight in the Argentine wheat price, and American markets up the full limit of 5 cents. That should have been a very unlucky day for the speculators and wreckers who had sold Canada short, but those who are superstitious, of Friday the 13th, were disappointed. The Grain Exchange had recently declared that the price must not advance more than 3 cents in any one day. The shorts were relieved to find the new wheat board quite ready and willing to rescue them at the Grain Exchange fixed price limit of 3 cents, and even less, while at the same time Argentina was up 20 cents and American markets were up their full 5 cent limit. Thus the short sellers were reassured, not only for that day, but for many, many days to come.

The Wheat Board Act

THE CANADIAN Wheat Board Act as first presented to the House of Commons, contemplated a Board with powers to control all wheat produced in Western Canada. That would have rendered the open futures facilities of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange unnecessary, and that feature of the Exchange would probably have been closed. However, the proposed Act was referred to a committee to take evidence. The committee amended the bill and the compulsory clauses were left in abeyance, because it was decided the Futures market should be given another chance. The result is, we now have in operation in Canada, two systems which are in open conflict with each other, and the fact is they cannot for long live together.

Grain Exchange Ideal

The Wheat Board Act first provides that the Board must utilize and employ, without discrimination, all existing marketing agencies and facilities for selling and handling the wheat. It is, however, provided by the Act that the Board may, if in its opinion, any existing agencies of the grain trade are not operating satisfactorily, take steps as it deems expedient to establish, utilize and employ its own or other marketing agencies. That gives the Board the privilege of relieving themselves of the domination of the organized grain trade and its facilities, but the season might be far advanced before that course of action could be justified, and it must be admitted it would require some time for the Board to set up its own or arrange for other marketing agencies. Then again the government by Order in Council may declare the compulsory clauses effective, but that could not very well be undertaken in the middle of the season, and in any event, there would be much delay.

The grain trade is opposed to the Wheat Board plan or any other plan which might eventually interfere with the freedom of their futures system. It is, however, true the Board may, as I have already stated, establish their own or other agencies, but that is not easily done and besides, the doing of it depends upon the "will to take such action." It would seem the Board is surrounded by so many uncertainties, as to make it highly improbable that they would establish their own agencies in the middle of the crop year, and they are almost certain to carry on through existing Grain Exchange facilities until the end of each season. Therefore, the fact must be faced that the Board in practice is obliged to sell through the Grain Exchange.

—Continued

The board cannot buy wheat through the Grain Exchange; it can sell only, and, therefore, the Board's operations on the Exchange must always have a tendency to depress values. The nature of the Board's policy from day to day, must be of the utmost importance in respect of the price they will receive for the producers' wheat. The blackboard of the Grain Exchange registers the prevailing price, and short sellers may assist the Wheat Board in driving the price down. The only defense available to the Board is to refuse to sell at the blackboard quotation. If the Board persists in selling then they must accept the blackboard price which is now made for them. The Grain Trade have absolute freedom. The Wheat Board has one hand tied.

In the light of these facts, when producers who believe in the Wheat Board system, entrust their wheat to the Board; when they accept an initial payment and have hopes of a final payment on their participation certificates, is it any wonder that farmers should want to be consulted and satisfied with the personnel of the Board? Who has any greater right to that privilege? The Grain Exchange certainly has not. The Exchange was given another chance, but that surely does not mean the farmers' wheat delivered to the Board is to be used to accommodate the system which had failed to function.

When the Argentine government admitted a crop failure and advanced the price of their wheat 20 cents over night, the present Wheat Board appears to have been amply satisfied with the Grain Exchange rule of 3 cents, or less, advance on the Canadian producer's wheat. Then, again, there is no evidence of any objection by the Board when the Exchange opened the October option early in January. That delivery month was nine months distant, and, therefore, lends itself to manipulation of values. The Grain Exchange very recently objected to futures trading being described as gambling. They call it speculation, and they define speculation as the assumption of a commercial risk already in existence. Now I ask, how can a commercial risk be in existence before the seed is planted? It is well known I pressed the government to prevent October option being opened on the Grain Exchange a year ago, and they acted on my request. Shortly after my removal from office, October wheat was opened for trading in 1936. Was that the reason for my removal?

There are those who are apprehensive regarding the handling of the Canadian wheat problem of the future, and I admit there may be some grounds for such apprehension. I am, however, sure our present government cannot, nor can any other government, disregard the welfare of our farmers, whilst governments in all other countries are subsidizing and protecting their wheat industries. There are members of parliament now supporting our government at Ottawa, who have a clear understanding of what is involved, and who will be heard from when the storms of prejudice of the past year have subsided.

In conclusion, may I say I have shown you there is no World Price. Professional or non-professional speculation has been down close to zero in almost every line where there is a risk which must be carried. It is no longer considered sound business ethics for our business men to assume speculative risks. Governments in other countries have been expending and diverting enormous sums of money to producers.

Open Market Price

In the period under review, we have maintained about our average percentage of World Trade, and

as I have pointed out, our export volume has been much the largest of any export country in the world. From 1930 until 1935 inclusive, this Dominion has produced over two billions of bushels of wheat, from which farmers have marketed their surplus at prices, which my critics have denounced, as much higher than so-called world prices. January, 1935, one year ago, the price of wheat on the Buenos Aires market was 57 cents a bushel, while at the same time the Winnipeg market under stabilization operations was 84 cents. This year in January, Buenos Aires was 93 cents, while at the same time the Winnipeg market, under the Wheat Board, was only 88c. That is to say, in January, 1935, Winnipeg was 27 cents higher than Buenos Aires, whereas on January, 1936, Winnipeg was 5 cents lower than Buenos Aires. If the Canadian policy one year ago had been the same as the present Wheat Board policy, what would you people have received for the crop of 1934, when Argentine wheat was selling about 36 cents lower than it is at present? Our wheat was being liquidated on a basis 5 cents lower than Argentina's inferior wheat.

Liverpool futures prices were 20 cents higher in January of this year as compared with one year ago. With an advance of only 4 cents in Winnipeg wheat in the past year, as compared with such great price increases in Argentina and Liverpool, is it any wonder that market students in Western Europe have made reference to Canada's present policy as one of "unappreciated philanthropy." These comparisons are for January. It is even worse since then, inasmuch as during the present week, we have seen Winnipeg 7, 8 and even 10 cents lower than Buenos Aires. Did anyone ever before see Argentina's inferior wheat 5 and 10 cents higher than Canadian number one wheat?

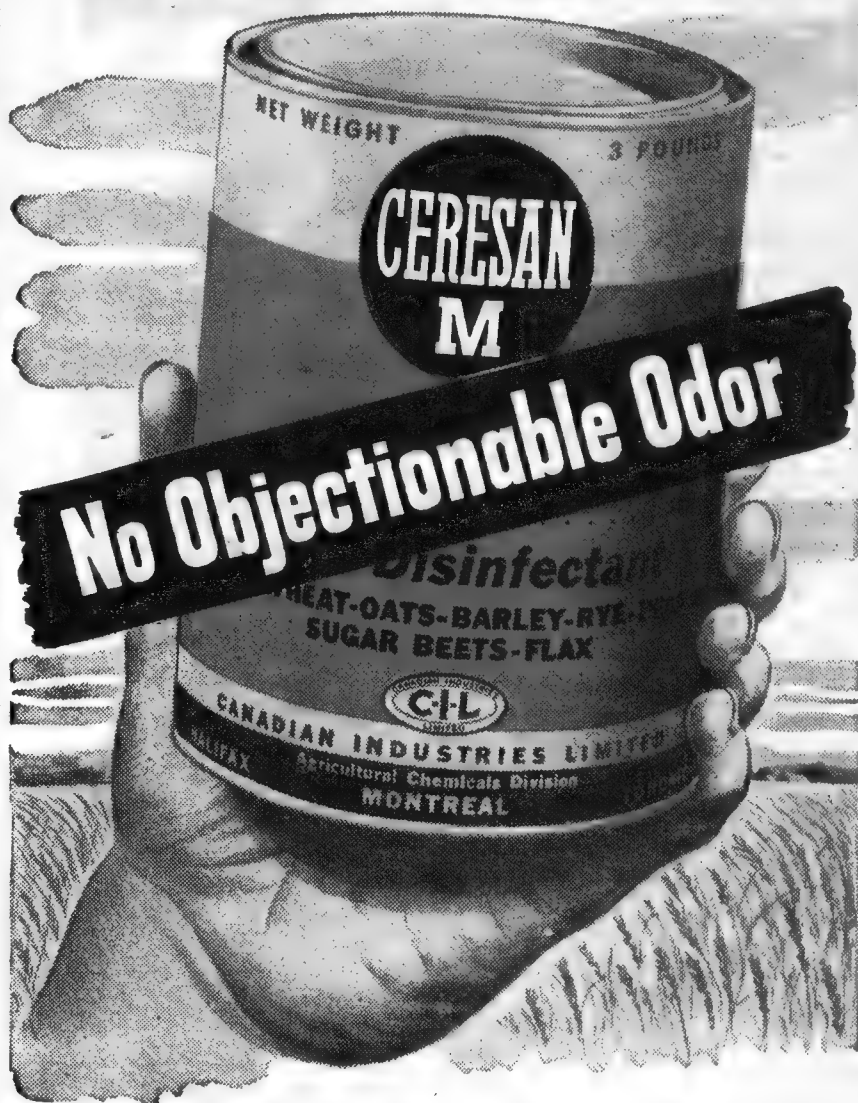
Looking backward I confess to errors of judgment, but I do, however, honestly believe such errors were minor only, and did not materially affect the final outcome of the major problem involved. I am sure that the best was done from day to day, and from year to year, and the adoption of any other policy, radically different from the policy pursued, would have imposed intolerable hardships on the people of this country; or, on the contrary, it would have cost our public treasury large sums of money as I have pointed out occurred in other countries. You may, if you are so inclined, describe the successful outcome as due to Acts of Providence, Laws of Nature, or fortuitous circumstances; call it what you will, the fact remains, our designed control, has operated to the great advantage of this Dominion; and to the benefit of Western Canadian producers.



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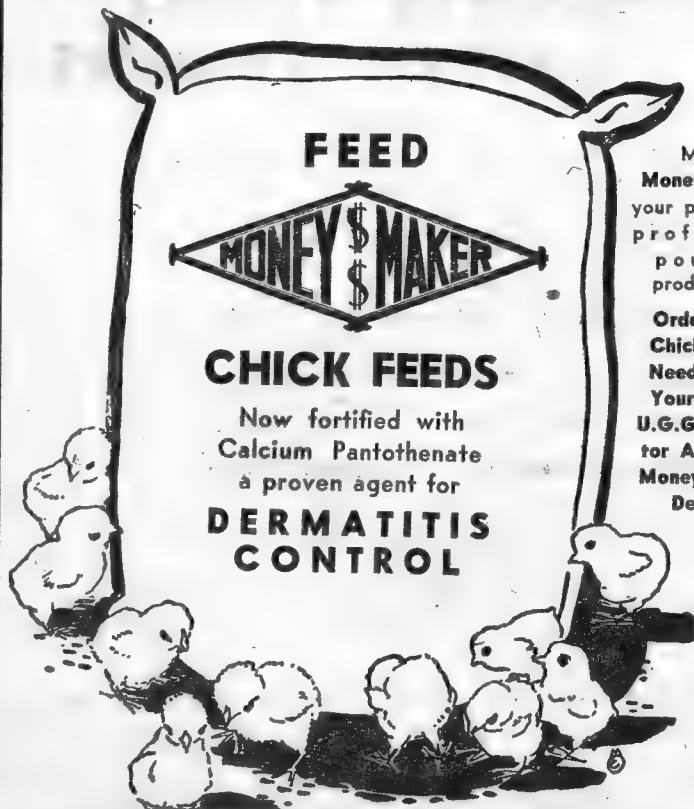
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Plywood is plentiful again for new or re-modeled farm homes

By P. H. BROWN,

Field Representative,

Pacific Veneer and Plywood Division, Canadian Forest Products Ltd.

REMEMBER the old joke — that a prosperous farmer is known by his imposing barn, his implements and his livestock. Too often, the comforts of his family have been sacrificed for the welfare of animals and equipment that were so important in obtaining a living. The farm home has been neglected year after year with the excuse that it was not a "good" year, but this has been a "good" year for the farm-lands of Canada. Looking at the issue in a clear light it must be admitted that the house is the most important structure on the farm; farm families are more important than crops or livestock, for without the well-being of the farm families may the farm itself be expected to prosper? The answer is obvious.

Now, when times have been "good", there should be no excuse for not remodeling the existing home, or building a new one. The problems of construction, including the obtaining of

ture paints or wallpaper over this wood if desired. Cedar is so strikingly warm and beautiful that no finish is required other than those to preserve the wood and retain its natural charm.

Fir plywood is also offered with a striated surface; the textured face on the panel hides many an error and while it may be used in full panels, unusual and interesting treatments are possible by the use of segments applied in patterns. Precision cut squares of the striated plywood are now available in packages to enable easy formation of patterns.

Your nearest lumber dealer will be happy to show you the varieties of fir and cedar plywoods.

While plywood panels come in many sizes, the most common are 4 x 8 feet. This is the right height for most walls, and permits all the joints to fall on standard studding.

For each 1,000 square feet of paneling, 4 pounds of finishing nails



Ease of application makes plywood pre-eminently suitable for farm home use. Here the large, crack-proof panels are being applied directly over old plastered walls, with nails driven through to the studs.

skilled workmen and hard-to-get materials, have been removed by plywood, the wood of a thousand uses. The best part of it all is that plywood can be used anywhere and by anyone. It is worked with ordinary carpenter tools, and amazing renovation jobs can be effected by any person who exercises reasonable care and imagination. The speed with which it may be applied and the small amount of waste is remarkable.

If you are hard to convince, make a project of doing over one room. The process will afford you more fun and excitement than you may anticipate, but you should be warned to get an early start; for once you see what can be done you will want to get the rest of the house "beautified" as well.

It is not necessary to obtain such expensive plywoods as oak, birch, gum, mahogany or walnut. The all-Canadian fir and cedar plywoods offer inexpensive choices and "luxury" effects. Ordinary fir plywood can be finished, so that the rather prominent grain is subdued and very lovely results thus achieved, or it is possible to apply tex-

ture paints or wallpaper over this wood if desired. Cedar is so strikingly warm and beautiful that no finish is required other than those to preserve the wood and retain its natural charm.

In nailing the plywood, care should, of course, be taken to avoid hammer marks. Nails should be sunk and the holes neatly filled with putty which should be sanded when dry. In nailing striated plywood, the nails should be placed, if possible, in the striations or grooves, and the holes may be easily filled by applying the putty with a matchstick.

In paneling a room, the methods vary somewhat according to the construction of the walls over which the plywood is to be placed. If it is a solid wooden wall, such as V-joint often found in older residences, or a wall that will easily hold nails, it is only necessary to nail the plywood to this base with 1 1/4 or 1 1/2-inch finishing nails. If the plywood panels are to be placed over studding, such as would be the case in new construction, the nails should be driven directly through the plywood into the studding, and it is not necessary to sheath

(cover) the studding with any other material before applying the panels. If the walls have been plastered, the plywood may be fastened to the wall immediately over the plaster by determining the location of the studs and driving the nails through the plywood into the studs themselves. The studs may be found by experimentally driving a sharp instrument through the plaster until one is located. Studs are usually 16 inches from the center of one to the center of the next.

Before the plywood is applied to the walls, all obstructions should first be carefully removed to enable the panels to lie flat against the base to which it is to be nailed. If a truly modern effect is desired, all wainscoting trims, door and window moldings, etc., may also be removed, for then the plywood may be brought to the edges of such openings and trimmed with small quarter-round moldings. The method in which the plywood is to be used depends to a large extent upon the imagination of the craftsman.

At the floor-line a small base board may be used, or panels may be brought within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the floor and a quarter-round mold run at this point.

Ceilings are paneled in the same way, it being easier to use the plywood in 4 foot x 4 foot panels or less. The plywood is nailed to the joists if the ceiling is not of a solid wooden construction or of other material that will hold the nails firmly.

Striated fir plywood is applied in exactly the same manner as described, except in cases where patterns are made with segments. It is then necessary to have a solid base to which the pieces are to be nailed. If such a pattern is to be applied over a new partition or where a solid base is not present, such should be provided by the use of a sheathing grade of plywood.

Not very difficult, is it?

The thicknesses of plywood varies according to the use for which it is intended. Over solid walls a panel of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness is in order, but over open studding a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thickness is advisable.

Treating joints between panels depends largely on the effect desired. The most popular method today is the V-joint. To achieve this, simply wrap a piece of sandpaper around a small wooden block and rub off the exterior corner of the panel. Don't cut past

the face veneer. Another way, although it has largely gone out of use, is to place moldings over the joints.

Corners of rooms, and other places where it is felt necessary to cover the meetings of plywood panels, may be treated by the use of various moldings. They may be purchased at little cost from any local lumber dealer who will also advise as to the type required.

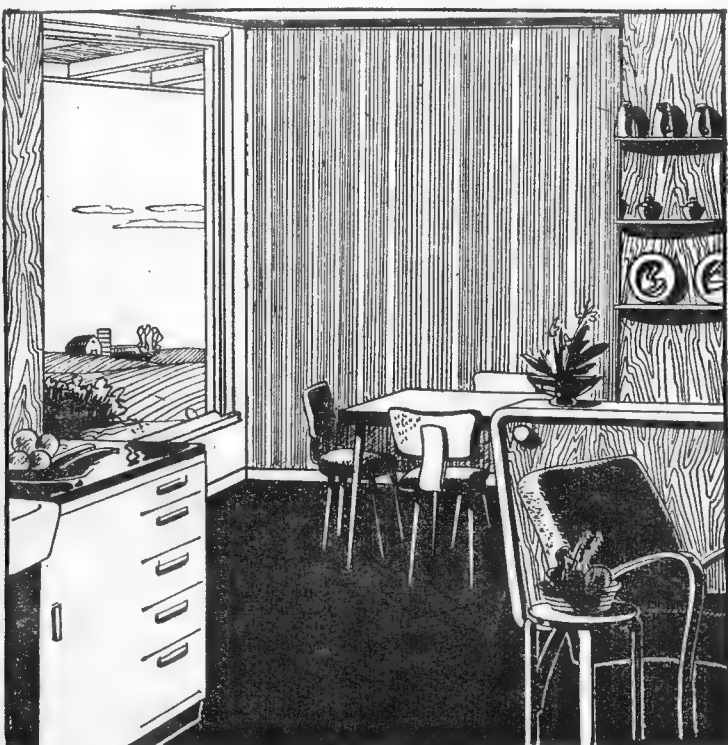
Of course, in using striated plywood, the joints are concealed by the striations and treatment of such areas is not necessary.

There are several little tricks that it might be as well to mention before the finishing of the plywood is described. If the room should have a ceiling higher than eight feet, which is the extremity of the usual plywood panel . . . what to do? The answer depends largely on the amount of space between the termination of the plywood and the ceiling. Sometimes a molding will do the job, or a strip of plywood may be cut wide enough that it may be butted against the ceiling and overlap the top edge of the plywood panel, in the manner of a stepped-out trim. This is especially effective in a kitchen when the trim may take the shape of a dado, scalloped or cut to any desired pattern. It is obviously necessary to provide a piece of plywood, the same thickness as the wall panel, on which the trim or dado is to be mounted in order to prevent a sinking of the trim into the space between the top of the large plywood panel and the ceiling. In a large room, it is sometimes very smart to build out the trim or dado from the wall, a couple of inches or more, by nailing on a heavy piece of wood such as a 2 x 4 and facing it with the plywood. A great number of different effects may be obtained by the dictates of the imagination. If a hand-saw or other means of shaping the plywood is available, the effects are unlimited.

Most home planners have definite ideas of their own as to what they want to achieve, some of them original; some gleaned from magazines and other sources. In modern home decoration there are so many interesting treatments to be considered that it is advisable to carefully plan for the result to be attained.

One point that should not be overlooked, is that the "usual" should be

(Continued on page 21)



Often a portion of the farm kitchen can be made into an attractive and practical dining alcove by the planned placement of built-ins made of plywood. End wall is panelled in the new striated plywood for interesting contrast.

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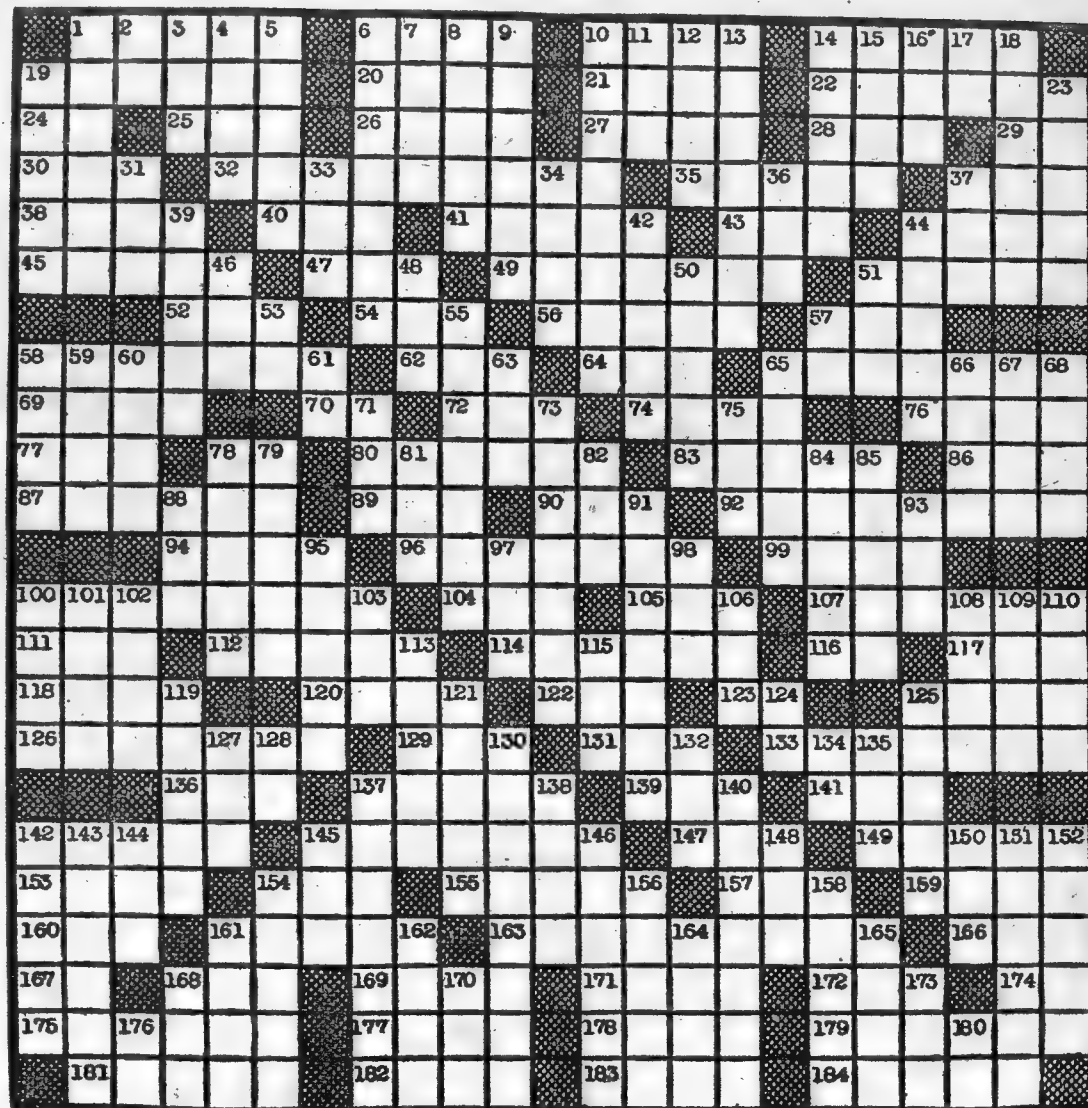
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| 14 Narrow piece | 70 Teutonic deity | 133 Finchlike bird |
| 19 Earlier | 72 Rash | 136 Pastry |
| 20 Woman's name | 74 Chronology | 137 Man's name |
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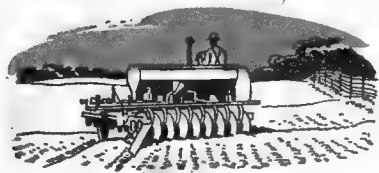
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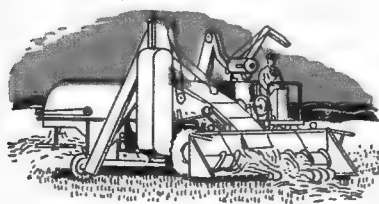
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The Smut Menace In Western Canada

LINE Elevators Farm Service is again emphasizing the seriousness of the smut situation in the Prairie Provinces. At the present time easily controllable plant diseases are causing an annual loss of at least 5 million dollars to Western Canadian farmers.

Smut Tests on Seed. Annually, during the past 4 years, Line Elevators Farm Service has tested thousands of farmers' seed samples of wheat, oats and barley from all over Western Canada for the surface-borne smuts. The results of these tests, showing the percentage of samples carrying smut, with the number of samples tested each year within brackets, are given below.

Crop	1945	1946	1947	1948 to Nov. 22
Wheat	51.2 (6,069)	71.4 (8,267)	66.8 (9,173)	66.5 (1,016)
Oats	90.3 (1,600)	89.3 (2,978)	88.3 (2,800)	87.8 (246)
Barley	95.1 (1,602)	96.4 (1,043)	94.2 (687)	93.8 (129)

A comparison of the findings for 1948 with those of 1947 offers no evidence of any improvement in the critical smut situation in the Prairie Provinces. If this condition is allowed to continue, Western Canada is likely to achieve, before long, the dubious distinction of being "The grain smut centre of the world."

Line Elevators Farm Service is more than ever convinced that smut tests on cereal seeds, particularly wheat; with specific seed treatment recommendations to farmers, will play an important part in reducing the enormous, although entirely unnecessary, losses that western farmers now suffer annually from those cereal smuts that are carried on the surface of the seed. Farmers are invited to make use of the free smut-testing service offered by this Department, through Line Elevator grain buyers.

Why Plant Weeds?

THOUGH 1949 is young, the preparation of seed for spring planting should be given serious consideration before too long. Too much of grain planted is not fit for seeding due to the presence of weed seeds.

The Lethbridge Experimental Station, and other institutions throughout the country, are conducting experiments to find control measures for weeds of all kinds. The results are of value, but little benefit can be derived by the farmer from experimental weed control tests if weed seeds continue to be planted along with the grain. The simplest, cheapest, and most effective measure of weed control is to seed clean grain rather than a mixture of grain and weeds.

The fact that it is contradictory to plant clean seed on dirty land does not mean that seed grain should not be cleaned. Certain measures for weed control in the field should be exercised in conjunction with cleaning of seed. Proper and timely cultural practices, such as after harvest blading for Russian thistle control and early spring cultivation to kill overwintered stinkweed, are always worthy of consideration and will pay dividends most of the time. Summer-fallow operations to conserve moisture should be timely and carried out with implements designed to kill all weeds and thereby prevent seed formation. The use of a recleaner on the combine will prevent the return of a quantity of weed seeds to the land. Selective weed killing chemicals are proving useful for the reduction of weed infestations in standing grain.



Here Are Substitutes For Red Bobs Wheat

RED BOBS wheat on account of its protein content, will be degraded in the course of two or three years.

Considerable thought is now being given to the question of substitute varieties for Red Bobs. Here are some of the more promising:

Saunders, a new variety, distributed last spring for the first time, was developed largely for the purpose of replacing Red Bobs in Northern Alberta. It ripens about as early as Red Bobs, is less subject to shattering, and the grain is superior to Red Bobs in both quality and appearance.

Thatcher, also ripens as early as Red Bobs, is much less subject to shattering, and has good milling quality, but, like Red Bobs, is inclined to

bleach during bad harvesting weather.

Reliance, a high quality bearded variety, ripens at practically the same time as Marquis, is less subject to shattering than Red Bobs, and is a heavy yielder.

Marquis is well known to most farmers as it has been the standard variety in Southern Alberta for many years. While the varieties mentioned above outyield it slightly, it is still very useful in many districts, as it will withstand the wind and wet harvesting weather better than other wheats.

Rescue, on account of its sawfly resistance, is the best variety to grow where sawflies are prevalent.

Average Results at Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge DRY LAND — 1946, 1947 and 1948:

VARIETY	Days to Mature	Length of Straw (ins.)	Strength of Straw 10 - perf.	Yield per acre (bus.)
Reliance	104	40	9.0	41.4
Thatcher	104	41	9.2	39.8
Saunders	105	37	9.2	38.9
Red Bobs	105	43	9.3	36.6
Marquis	107	43	9.8	36.5
Rescue	103	41	8.5	31.7
Redman	101	38	9.6	30.9

IRRIGATED LAND — 1946 and 1947:

Reliance	128	41	6.4	60.5
Saunders	126	38	7.4	55.3
Rescue	128	47	4.8	54.9
Thatcher	124	41	7.9	52.0
Red Bobs	124	43	8.2	51.6
Redman	127	41	7.9	48.9
Marquis	129	44	7.0	45.2

Limitations of 2,4-D

ALTHOUGH experimental work with 2,4-D is far from conclusive on many points, there are definite indications as to the extent of its usefulness in grain farming practices of Southwestern Saskatchewan.

Many fields are badly infested with stinkweed. In such circumstances, 2,4-D should be of service. Treatment during the crop year will prevent the production of a new supply of seed, and control may be accomplished by tillage during the fallow year. Such a system should rapidly reduce the number of viable seeds remaining in the soil.

Where Russian thistle is the only serious weed, it is more difficult to estimate the value of 2,4-D treatment. A fresh supply of seed is blown in each year. Therefore, the presence of weed seeds in the soil cannot be controlled. Most farmers in the drought area claim they can raise reasonably clean crops of grain in spite of Russian thistle, providing they can afford to farm as well as they know how.

Experimental results and observations so far indicate Russian thistle will be controlled with more certainty and less cost, by tillage than by applications of 2,4-D, one important exception being the control of Russian thistle in winter wheat and possibly in fall rye.

Several of the weeds common to this district are resistant or partially resistant to 2,4-D. It is important that tillage practices be maintained at an efficient level to avoid the in-

crease of such weeds. Wild buckwheat, red root, wild oats, wild barley, and rose bushes, may become serious pests if the competition of the more prevalent weeds is removed.

Moves to Lacombe



J. G. STOTHART, formerly of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, has been transferred to the Dominion Experimental Station at Lacombe, Alberta, as Assistant Superintendent in charge of livestock. His special field is swine breeding.

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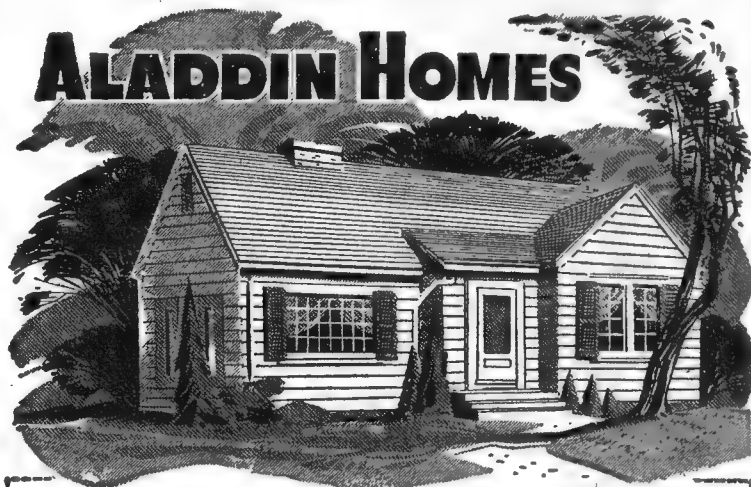
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IN NATURE'S WONDERLAND

The Magpie Pest In Western Canada

By KERRY WOOD

(Author of Three Mile Bend, Birds and Animals of the Rockies,
A Nature Guide for Farmers.)

MORE and more farmers are awakening to the fact that the beautiful black and white Magpie has become the No. 1 Bird Pest here in Western Canada. The Goshawk and Cooper's Hawk may carry off a few chickens every year, and the Crow riles both sportsman and farmer by its duck-egg depredations, while the filthy habits of house or "English" Sparrows around barn lots and granaries annoys every farmer in the sparrow-belt, but the wrong-doings of these birds are comparatively paltry when measured against the long list of evils regularly practised by Magpies.

Magpies kill far more young chicks than all the hawks, owls, and weasels in the country, as every observant poultry-raiser in the west can testify. Magpies devour hens' eggs whenever opportunity presents the chance, and these corvine birds are much more clever at nest-finding than Blackie the Crow. The seriousness of their nest-raising cannot be accurately measured but should never be under-estimated: Magpies must destroy thousands of eggs of valuable insectivorous and weed-seed eating birds every spring season,

thus drastically reducing the numbers of the farmers' bird-allies. Magpies peck out the eyes of new-born lambs and feeble calves that have been momentarily deserted by their mothers, and this same murderous attention is meted out to new-born piglets when sows farrow in the woods and wander away from their litters for a few moments.

Stockmen tell amazing stories about how Magpies actually kill adult cattle and horses by pecking at warble-fly sores and saddle-gall wounds — for some strange reason, the animals appear to be quite indifferent to the peckings of the Magpies attacking these open wounds, and the birds sometimes enlarge the sores to such a size as to bring about the deaths of the animals thus affected. Many farmers feel that one of the most serious evils is their continual raids on both poultry and pig feeding troughs: in this day of expensive feeding mixtures, the greedy raids of a dozen Magpies on a feeding trough quickly becomes a costly nuisance.

What have we done about Magpie control?

When we consider the numbers of Magpies around us today, the answer might well be: Nothing! It's true that during the past thirty years many farm municipalities have paid out thousands of dollars to boys for collecting Magpie eggs, but most of us feel that this money was thrown away. Magpies who lost an egg-clutch simply built another nest in a more hidden location and therein deposited another egg-clutch, persisting in this even when they lost two and sometimes three egg-clutches until they were able to successfully raise a brood.

Proof of the birds' persistence in this respect can be seen everywhere in Western Canada today — Magpies are much more plentiful in numbers than they were twenty to thirty years ago, and have spread far beyond their original habitat and now have extended their ranges northward into the Peace River block and eastward into Manitoba and Ontario.

Paying for Magpie feet is a much more sensible anti-pest method adopted by farm groups, by provincial governments, and by sportsmen's clubs. Yet, despite the vigorous efforts of farm boys and hunters who go after Magpies with .22 rifles and shotguns, it is obvious even to the casual observer that shooting, as an effective control measure, has failed miserably. The birds are still thriving, still increasing throughout the farming belt.

We know that we can trap Magpies, especially during the winter season when the birds' food stocks are naturally scarce. During January, February, and March, Magpies will flock around a baited wire-trap. Many of us have experimented with various styles of Magpie Traps and have proven that these will work, and work well. It is quite possible to catch around 300 Magpies per trap, per winter — and 300 Magpies are just about five times more birds than even the better-than-average Magpie shooter can bag in a year's time.

Traps work, and work well. If we could get enough Magpie Traps in operation throughout the farm districts of the west, rotating these traps from farm to farm every few weeks so that they are continually working fresh territory, in a few years we

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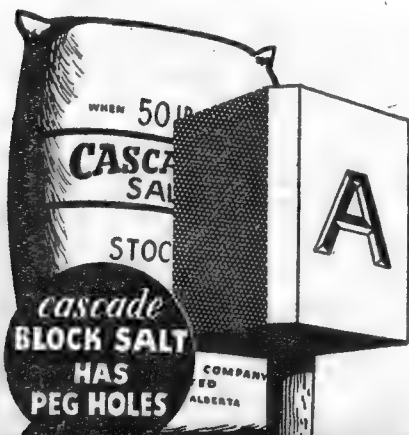
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could reduce Magpies to negligible numbers. This program would require unified and organized action by farmers, sportsmen, and governments. But unless we do wage an all-out campaign against Magpies soon, these pest birds are going to keep a lot of dollar-profits out of farmers' wallets.

Traps Are Cheap

There are many effective Magpie Traps known today: the famous Australian Crow Trap, the lesser-known but commendable Dan Patton trough-trap, and a modification of the Australian Trap known by the name of the Ladder Trap. Each type is simple to build and inexpensive in cost—averaging \$3 in this day of high-priced chick-wire. Most traps are built of 2-by-2-inch lumber, but the writer feels that it is a serious mistake to build Magpie traps with new lumber. Use either weathered old boards, or, better still, use spruce or poplar poles for your frame-work. Magpies are canny birds and shy away from shiny new lumber and bright new wire. If you haven't any old wire available, scuff the new stuff in dirt or ashes to reduce the shine — or smoke it briefly over a fire.

The illustration will supply the necessary details about trap dimensions and constructions, but something should be added about operation. One of the most important details to remember is that the trap-operator should *Never* visit the trap during the daytime, when wild or uncaught Mag-

ples might be around to spot the human. These birds are really canny, and will avoid a trap if men are seen around the vicinity too often. Therefore, always attend to the trap at dusk of evening, when wild Magpies have gone to roost. Remove any Magpies you destroy, but it is a good idea to leave one or two live Magpies inside the trap to act as decoys and attract uncaught birds to the area by their squawkings.

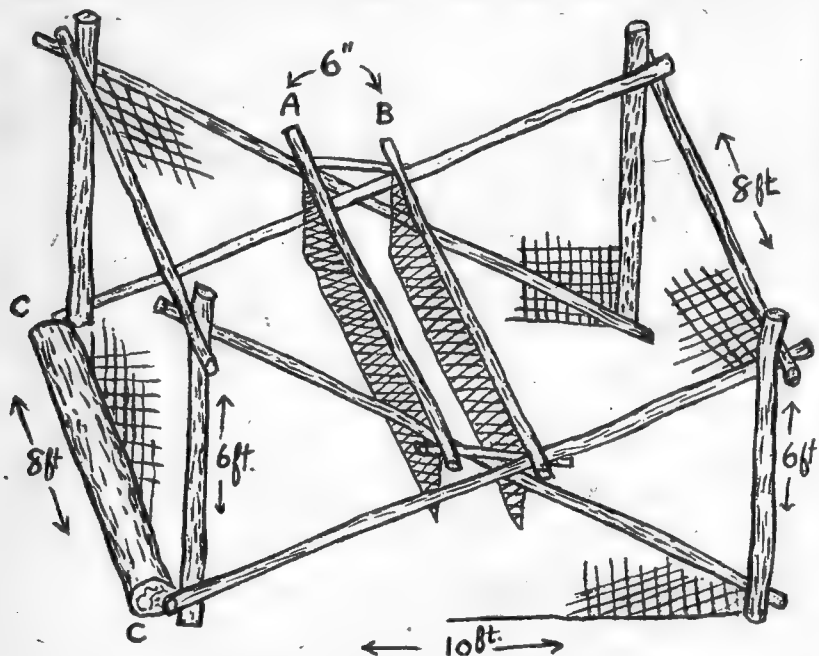
The trap should be placed in a small clearing not far from the farm buildings, and preferably screened by brush or trees. Magpies like to have a natural tree roost near the trap, to permit them to look over the set-up before investigating it closely.

Good Bait

For bait, use any meat scraps available. Bad meat is much the best, because of its strong odor. In addition to meat, stale bread and even grain may be employed as bait, but nothing works so well as meat and especially the fats and suet trimmings from meat. Place the bulk of the bait inside the trap, but be sure to have some bait on the outside either attached to the trap-wires, or strewn on the ground close to the trap. The outside baits will have to be renewed much more frequently than the baits inside the trap, but such bait is the "come-on" that brings the birds close to the trap and eventually coaxes them to investigate the interior where most of the food is attractively offered.

The trap should be tended daily for

a period of two to three weeks, then and another. When a couple of months have elapsed, you can bring the trap back to your own farm and effectively work it again. If we had One Magpie Trap in operation for every Four Sections of farm-land in Western Canada, Magpies work it for two or three weeks and would be reduced to controllable numbers in three years' time!



(Patterned after Australian Crow Trap)

The log or sapling built frame-work is entirely covered with 1 1/2-inch chick wire, except for opening between A and B poles, which are 6 inches apart. From these A and B poles hang flaps of chick wire one foot in depth, these flaps preventing trapped magpies from flying out of the enclosure. The heavy log labelled C rests on loose wire on the side of the trap, which may be raised at this spot to permit operator to get inside trap to dispatch trapped magpies. Bait is placed inside the trap, and some bait should be tied to wire and poles on outside of trap, particularly near the A and B open entrance slit. Since the spread wings of the magpie measure upwards of 11 inches, a trapped bird cannot fly up through the 6-inch open slit when inside the trap, though the opening permits the birds to drop down to the bottom of the cage. The hanging flaps at the opening slit also act as a deterrent to trapped birds, keeping them away from the opening as they fly around inside the trap.

Taking Care Of Electric Motors

HERE are some timely tips on the care of electric motors on farms, from E. B. Martin of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Of first importance is protection for the motor against overloading and excessive current. If overloaded, a motor draws more than normal current and this will be harmful if allowed to continue too long. The simplest kind of protective device is the ordinary fuse. However, this protects only the wiring to the motor and does not protect the motor windings. An ordinary fuse is not proper motor protection. Overload protective devices

should be used in addition to fusing. Some motors have built in protective equipment but most have not.

Probably more electric motors are injured by too much lubrication than by too little in the way of lubrication. Oiling instructions as given with the motor should be followed at all times.

Here briefly are some other factors which, if not watched, will shorten the life of your electric motor; excessive friction, (wear on the bearings due to the belt being too tight), excessive vibration, misalignment, (not having the motor pulley in line with the driven pulley), excessive dust, and dampness.

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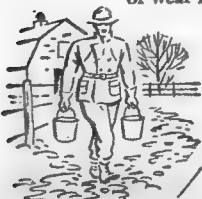
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Canada? — A Fraud, A Swindle, A Sham, Bankrupt Dominion!

How wrong can you be? One of the most chastening experiences an editor or a statesman can have is to go back over the record and re-read the opinions expressed with such certainty a decade ago. Human nature being what it is, we are often prone to take either a too rosy or too dismal a view of our country and our people. We wonder if history will be kinder to us than it was to the once powerful "London Truth." We are reprinting below, for the edification of our readers, an editorial from the issue of "Truth" for September 1, 1881.—The Editor.

The Canadian Dominion Bubble

THE Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has begun, I see, to launch its bonds. A group of Montreal and New York bankers have undertaken to float ten million dollars worth of the Company's land grant bonds, and the Bank of Montreal, with its usual courage, has taken one-fourth of the entire loan. This announcement looks as if the Canadians were going to raise the necessary capital on the other side of the water, but I have a shrewd suspicion that they have no real intention of doing anything of the kind. The New Yorkers are keen enough gamblers, and reckless enough at times, I admit, and yet it is impossible to believe that they are such fools as to put their money into this mad project. I would as soon credit them with a willingness to subscribe hard cash in support of a scheme for the utilization of icebergs.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will run, if it is ever finished, through a country frost bound for seven or eight months in the year, and will connect with the Eastern part of the Dominion, a Province which embraces about as forbidding a country as any on the face of the earth. British Columbia, they say, have forced on the execution of this part of the contract under which they became incorporated with the Dominion, and believe that prosperity will come to them when the line is made. This is a delusion on their part. British Columbia is a barren, cold, mountain country, that is not worth keeping. It

would never have been inhabited at all, unless by trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company, had the "gold fever" not taken a party of mining adventurers there, and ever since that fever died down the place has been going from bad to worse. Fifty railroads could not galvanize it into prosperity.

Nevertheless, the Canadian Government has fairly launched into this project and I have no doubt the English public will soon be asked to further it with their cash. The parade of selling bonds in New York and Montreal is the new way of doing business that "syndicates", bankers and loan contractors have adopted in order that it may seem that they have faith in the schemes they father. I doubt if ten millions of dollars of ready cash could be found in all of Canada for this or any other work of utility at a pinch, but the Canadians are not such idiots as to part with one dollar of their own money if they can borrow their neighbours!

The Canadians spend money and we provide it. That has been the arrangement hitherto, and it has worked out splendidly — for the Canadians — too well for them to try any other schemes with the Canadian Pacific, which they must know is never likely to pay a single red cent of interest on the money that may be sunk in it. A friend of mine told me — and he knew what he was talking about — that he did not believe the much touted Manitoba settlement would hold out many years. The people who have gone there cannot stand the coldness of the winters. Men and cattle are frozen to death in numbers that would rather startle the intending settler if he knew; and those who are not killed outright are often maimed for life by frost-bites. Its street nuisances kill people with malaria, or drive them mad with plagues of insects; and to keep themselves alive during the long winter they have to imitate the habits of the Esquimaux.

While the money is being spent all will go well enough, perhaps, but in the end the Dominion will have to go into liquidation. It amazes me that its stocks stand where they do as things are but if people took trouble to look beneath the surface, prices would be very different. One of these days when the load gets too heavy, Ontario is pretty certain to go over to the States into which it dovetails, and where its best trade outlet is. When the day comes the "Dominion" will disappear. With the contingency ahead, and with the prospect of another fifty million pounds or so to be added to the debt, can it be said that Canadian Guaranteed Four Percent are worth their present price? This "Dominion" is, in short, a "fraud" all through, and is destined to burst up like any other fraud. Then, and not I suppose till then, the British taxpayer will ask why we "guaranteed" so much of this sham Government debt.

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(Continued from page 13)

avoided. Try to get a touch of drama into the room, even though it might be a trifle daring. A very smart effect may be reached by paneling three walls of a room with striated fir plywood and papering or painting the fourth wall over ordinary plywood. The papers at present in vogue, such as large flowered patterns, are very intriguing. Similar combinations can be used with cedar plywood, or a tasteful blend of striated fir with the cedar.

The decorative finishes of fir plywood are largely a matter of choice. However, the most proven methods are listed for the guidance of the amateur decorator. Before actually applying the finishes to the paneled walls, it is strongly recommended that they first be tried out on scraps of the plywood.

1. For ordinary fir plywood (when subdued grain effect is desired):

Fill all nail holes. For an extra-special job sand the panels with No. 00 sandpaper. Give the plywood a coat of white lead paint mixed with turpentine to a 50-50 consistency. This should be wiped with a cloth before dry to ensure an even application. When dry apply a coat of shellac. Then finish with whatever color-coat is decided upon. This may be a wood stain or any desired paint color. Various tones of color may be obtained by mixing different hues. Paint desired color on the panel with a brush, and when still wet, wipe off with a cloth. The degree of color will depend upon the amount of wiping. If a fairly dense color is needed, do not use a cloth, but wipe with a dry brush. When the desired color is apparent, allow to dry completely and then apply a coat of satin-varnish. High-gloss varnishes do not give an agreeable effect.

In explanation of the above described method, — the shellac acts as a sealer and avoids the possibility of the paint or stain sinking into the softer portions of the wood and giving a violent grain pattern.

2. For ordinary fir plywood (when an opaque paint finish is desired):

Apply one coat of any good paint sealer. When dry, apply one coat of surfacer to which an amount of the finish coat color has been added, and then, when surfacer is dry, apply the finish color which may either be a flat or high-gloss paint or enamel as desired.

If a particularly smooth paint finish is wanted as in a kitchen or bathroom, the joints of the plywood should first be filled with joint cement. Use a broad-bladed putty knife, feathering the cement and block-sanding when dry. Hang muslin directly over the plywood with ordinary wallpaper paste (wheat paste). This is not hard to do. Allow the muslin to overlap about one inch. Before paste dries, take a straight-edge, such as a yard-stick, and run a razor blade in a vertical cut down the center of the overlap, cutting to the plywood. Obviously, one strip of muslin will be easily removed from the outside. Peel back the uppermost edge of the muslin and grasp the strip adhering to the plywood and pull through. The two adjoining main areas of the muslin are then smoothed to the plywood and the joint is precision-fitted! — One coat of undercoat and one coat of finish color, either paint or enamel, give a perfect surface concealing all joints.

3. Hanging wallpaper over plywood walls:

Exactly the same procedure is followed as in suggestion No. 2, with the

exception that building-felt or heavy kraft paper is pasted directly over the plywood instead of muslin. Wallpaper is then hung over the felt or base paper in the usual manner. This gives a remarkably smooth application and the plywood ensures longer wear due to being puncture proof.

4. For striated fir plywood:

A special paint-stain is manufactured for the sole purpose of finishing striated plywood, and is usually obtainable at the same source as the plywood. This is applied with a brush and wiped, when wet, with a cloth. The amount of wiping determines the degree of color. This finish is all that is required if the wood surface is to be permitted to show through the color. This preparation is sold in seven different colors, but if not obtainable, a similar effect may be easily reached by the use of a thinned house paint in any color. It is not necessary, but a coat of satin-varnish may be given to the panel when the color-coat is dry.

If the paint-stains are not chosen, very attractive results are possible by the use of ordinary flat wall paints, or any semi-gloss or high-gloss enamel.

5. For cedar plywoods:

It is not recommended that shellacs or varnishes be used as they tend to darken the beautiful tones of cedar and impart high glosses which are not desirable. A special preparation is sold for finishing cedar and should be found at the dealer's where the plywood is purchased. This preparation is applied with a brush, and three coats are advisable. Allow each coat to dry and buff with a soft brush between coats. The result will be as near a natural finish as is possible, and the wood will be greatly protected against darkening.

Another method that gives a very durable finish to cedar, and yet retains the natural color of the wood is as follows: Brush on a coat of any nitro-cellulose lacquer (many of which are on the market), allow to dry, and apply a coat of high-gloss varnish. When dry, give the panel a finish coat of satin-varnish. Sand with fine sandpaper between coats. This method makes the cedar easily cleaned with soap and water.

Do not putty any nail holes in cedar until after one application of whatever preparation may be used. This prevents the oil in the putty spreading into the wood, and causing stains.

The methods described are exactly those that have been proven in thousands of urban residences. The possibilities of plywood are unlimited, and the same beautiful results are as easily reached and enjoyed by farm-dwellers as their cousins in the city.

The ease with which plywood may be used in building cupboards, furniture, "built-ins," snack-bars, and many, many items that dress up the home, should not be overlooked.



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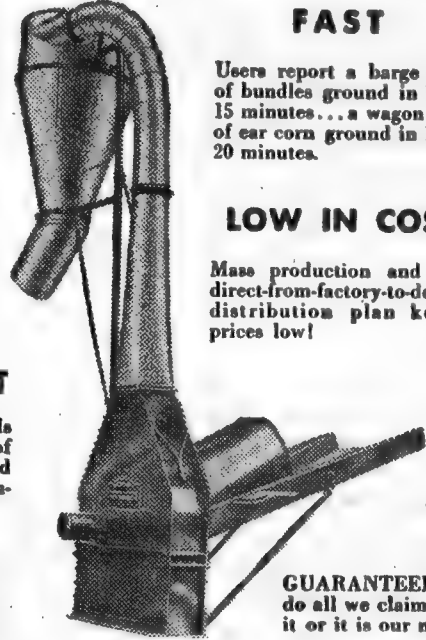
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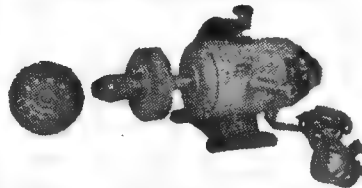
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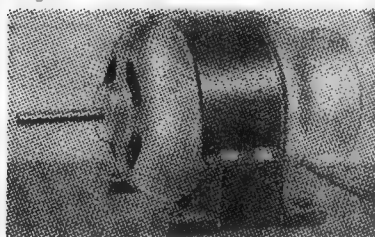
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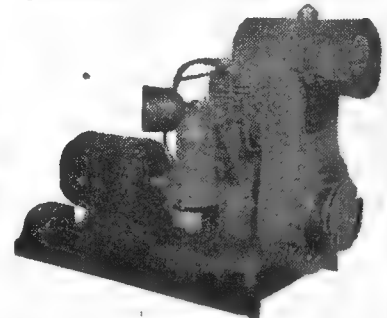


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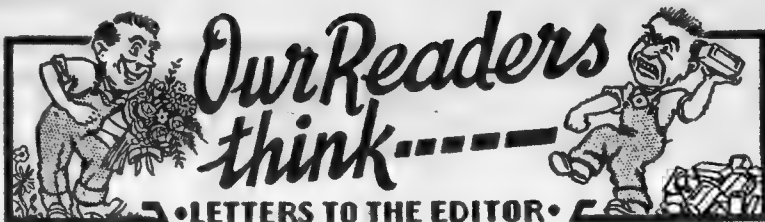
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Advertising Farm Life

To the Editor:

The article in your Christmas number on keeping farm boys and girls on the farm was rather amusing to me. After all who is to say what a child would like to do to earn its living. Just because a child is born on a farm is no sign that he or she should be a farmer. It would seem that some people would like to create a "class of farmers" comparable to the "class of untouchables" which was banished by act of parliament in India on Dec. 28, 1948. Surely we are not going to go backwards, are we? That is hardly a good solution to our farmer problem. More farmers and capable farm help we do need badly.

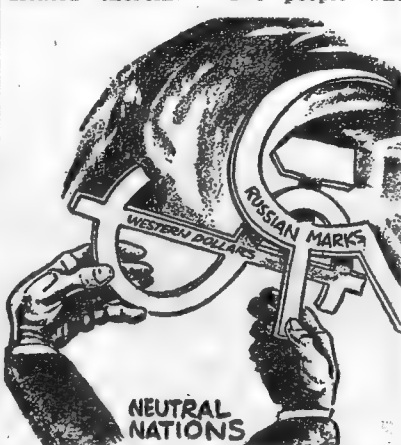
In my opinion a little advertising would go a long way. Why not devote just one page of our farm magazine to really brilliant ads? Why not depict the real pleasures of farming? The plowing contest that could be done up in colored pictures that would make one really smell the warm, rich earth is so often a drab announcement of winners that means little or nothing to the casual reader. The prize calf or colt is just a badly blurred picture. How different it could be if the calf and owner could be caught in some rare, winning pose. But, no! It is just an old farm thing and nobody makes a fuss about it.

My second suggestion is a radio "Hobby" program. It should be conducted between 8:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m., when most everyone has finished chores but not too late to catch the attention of the early teenagers. This program should consist of all things boys and girls, young men and women could do at home in their spare time at very little expense. Each night would present a different "Hobby", preferably in the form of a play on the subject. What a splendid way to interest and inform our young people! Sources of information could be supplied on request. Of course this plan would require a search for people talented in the various "Hobbies" to

Dollars, Pounds And Food Growers

To the Editor:

The accompanying cartoon, from one of the eastern journals, fits rather neatly into your editorial titled "Confusion On The Food Front Because Need Doesn't Spell Demand". As indicated therein: "The people who



need our food, and want our food, can only get it if they exchange the product of their labor and capital for it . . ."

With due respect, therefore, to the

be presented. And a script writer who could do them justice. Expensive! I can just hear you saying.

Yes, perhaps it would be expensive, but what worthwhile effort isn't. Can you think of a better one? But there are so many people who should be willing to share this expense. There is the farmer himself. He should be glad to advertise HIS BUSINESS. Next, we have farmer co-ops. They have their roots in the soil and so should be willing to share. Then come a host of others who make their living directly off the farmers' produce. These are such as grain elevator companies, meat packing plants, milk and vegetable canneries, etc. They should be glad to help. No farmer, no farm produce and no living for Mr. Processor or Manufacturer.

I hope some one who is in a position to do so will take my suggestions to heart and do something about it. Believe me if you do you shall have my prayers and my co-operation, too, if it will help.

Mrs. Earl J. Matson.
Blue Ridge, Alta.

artist (Page in The Louisville Courier-Journal) I suggest he re-draw his picture, showing the Western Dollar-sign entangled with the Hammer & Sickle of the Soviet Union; delete the latter and replace it with the £-sign? That would be something far more basic than the deplorable ideological entanglement, as between Western Dollars and Russian Marks? So I send this provocative cartoon to your desk — on the off-chance that it may be of sufficient interest to have it re-drawn nearer to the fact and the originating source of most of Moscow's non-co-operative opportunities?

Only yesterday I observed a page-one news-story from Britain, reporting Canada's minister of agriculture (Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner) as saying to a meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce (London): "We cannot sell apples, beans, jams and salmon to anyone at any price under the present dollar arrangements; and, for the moment, we are finding it impossible to dispose of millions of bushels of linseed at 30 per cent less than you are paying for it . . ." (Globe & Mail, Toronto, Dec. 18).

It is very clear to me that machinery is needed — at the UN level — through which a member nation's indigenous products can be converted into payment for its needs? If the nations fail to devise a reasonably effective technique for moving food from where it is plentiful to where it is woefully scarce, they've a lot to learn!
W. P. D.
Toronto, Ont.

Report on Tree Planting

To the Editor:

My plantations have answered the purpose they were meant for very efficiently. The snow used to pile up in my barnyard and hay corral. Since planting the trees they hold the snow. Last winter the snow was piled about 15 to 20 feet deep at the trees; none in the feed lots or yards. They also break the wind.

I have maple, ash, elm, willows, Saskatchewan poplar, Russian poplar and caragana. I find maple, ash, elm, Saskatchewan poplar, also willow do very well but if planting again I

(Continued on page 23)

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(Continued from page 22)

would recommend very deep or subsoil cultivation before planting, especially in heavy clay soil.

The Russian poplar does well in damp black soil; not so good in heavy clay. It might do better if soil subsoiled before planting. Sometimes I think dynamite might help before planting.

Caragana will grow almost anywhere. If I were a younger man I would plant a two-row windbreak of caragana north to south through the middle of a quarter section that is inclined to blow in places.

We should have windbreaks a rod or so wide on the west and north of every half section and through the middle. It would help reduce blowing and also conserve moisture.

We still keep the outside of our windbreaks black.

Willows are good where water may lie for a time or around sloughs or on good black damp soil.

I think you have done good work with your tree planting system in the West. It meant hard work, but I think it pays to have windbreaks. If younger I would like to plant the west, north, and middle of my half section with a four or five-row windbreak.

H. P. Somerville.

Endiang, Alberta.

Forgotten Subject — The National Debt

To the Editor

The National Debt seems to be something no one wants to claim, or even recognize. Certainly not Mr. Drew, who, the other day said the government should reduce taxes because it had a surplus of several hundred millions of dollars on the year's operations.

How can Mr. Drew, and others utter such gobbledegook in the face of any fantastic Public Debt. Would a farmer look at an operating surplus as an over-all surplus if he had a crushing debt over his head?

If we are not going to pay of our public debt in times like these, just when are we going to pay it off? Or doesn't anybody care? Or is there something more sinister to it than that?

Mr. Drew has more than implied that he doesn't care. Does Mr. St. Laurent and his government care? Then why do they not pay it off?

Since very few else seem to be worrying about Canada's Public Debt, you will perhaps forgive me if I point out, as one of the owners of that debt, that it is swiftly and inexorably dragging us to its own solution. If we can't decide what to do about it, then we have decided — in the same sense as a man who can't make up his mind whether or not to leave a sinking ship.

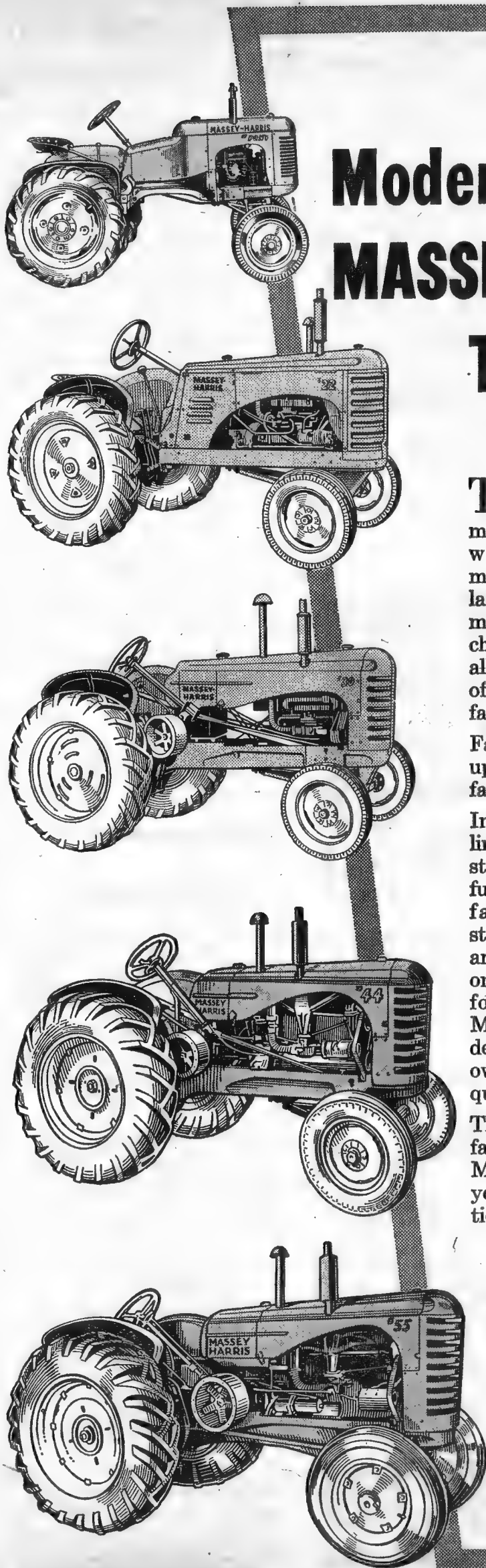
Yours sincerely,

R. A. Jackson

Westerose, Alta.



"Yes sir, young man, I started from scratch."



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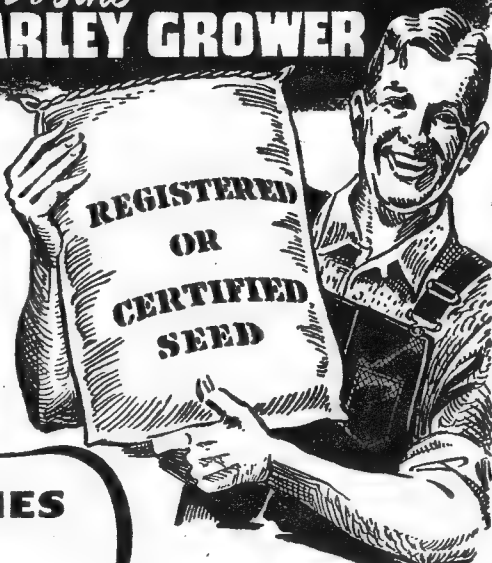
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B.C. ROUNDUP

Drive for better market roads in B.C. is beginning to show results

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

BRITISH Columbians are putting up an unceasing fight for improved highways. At present the inter-city bottlenecks between Vancouver and New Westminster are exceptionally bad. This has the effect of making conditions tough for farmers in the fertile Fraser Valley.

Hon. E. C. Carson, works minister, says the Hope-Princeton highway connecting Vancouver with the interior, should be open by September, 1950. This will be a great produce-trucking road that will enable farmers to hit the coastal markets with fruits, vegetables and livestock with minimum of delay. This road will cost \$12,000,000.

The Fraser Canyon highway connecting the ranching regions of the Cariboo and North Okanagan is being improved at a cost of about \$50,000 per mile in some places.

Mr. Carson says that B.C.'s gigantic road program will eventually cost \$200,000,000. It calls for a "basic" road program of 7,500 miles for "fundamental needs."

Priority for this year goes to the Hope-Princeton highway, and the northern links to the Peace River.

British Columbia with its 366,255 square miles of generally rough terrain, widely separated agricultural valleys is a tough proposition when it comes to rural electrification, but gradually new lines are being constructed to serve the people.

S. R. Weston, chairman, B.C. power commission, says that the Whatshan power development, future main source for the North Okanagan, is

expected to be in operation in the summer of 1950.

A 60,000-volt transmission line under construction in the rich fruit and vegetable area between Kamloops and Vernon will be in operation next summer. There are a number of such projects throughout the interior.

Major difficulties have been delays in obtaining power equipment.

Unhappy Exhibitors

The 40 members of the livestock committee of Pacific National Exhibition held their first meeting of the year recently, and it was a day of trouble. The exhibition management wants a big increase in exhibits of dairy cattle, beef cattle, and in fact all farm produce, for an 11-day fair.

A number of farmers claim that means that their animals are away from home for about three costly weeks. Then, too, there is the long haul from the far interior facing those who would bring beef animals; and a barge trip across Straits of Georgia for those who would come from Vancouver Island.

The committee discussed the matter all day, and then voted for an 11-day exhibition. All stock must stay from beginning to end with the exception of those scheduled for other shows. They will be permitted to pull out a day or two earlier. The vote has to go before the exhibition board of control for ratification.

Cattle shipments from B.C. in 1948 totalled 70,285 head, an increase of 12,600 over 1947. Lifting of the embargo on shipments to U.S.A. is given as the reason.

Shipments from the Cariboo were 26,814 as compared with 22,321 in 1947; Kamloops-Nicola district, 24,621, an increase of 3,079.

Hide shipments amounted to 25,114, compared with 27,709 in 1947. Total horses shipped was 4,158 as compared with 3,547 in 1947. The minister of agriculture states there is a steady demand for horse meat from fox and mink ranchers.

Big Export Market

Hay Brothers, livestock dealers, shipped 50 head of grade cows, all in calf to a British Dairy Co. in Hong Kong, in January. There were 20 Holsteins, 20 Ayrshires, and 10 Jerseys and Guernseys.

In addition they sent three Yorkshire boars bought from Colony Farm; three White Leghorn roosters from Bolivar Hatcheries.

Dominion veterinarian tested 700 head of Herefords for Bang's disease and tuberculosis on the Guichon Ranch near Kamloops in January. Animals will be shipped to U.S.A.

Jake Grauer, noted breeder of Eburne, B.C., is preparing to ship four carloads of purebred Holsteins and purebred Jerseys along with some grades, to Mexico.

B.C. Horse Breeders' Association in annual meeting in Vancouver, considered permitting breeders from United States to be nominated for office in the organization. Some breeders from Washington state are already members, but cannot hold office.

The horsemen's meetings are showing declines in attendance. Last year there were 45; this year, 35 at the meeting.

In spite of the fact that reports showed there was a demand for horses in other parts of the country, the feed-

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- 100% usable floor space (except in multiple).

Widths of 20', 24', 32' in variable lengths of 12-ft. sections.

Widths of 36', 48' and Multiples of 20' 6" in lengths of 20-ft. sections.

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MANUFACTURED BY GREAT LAKES STEEL CORP.

Manitoba Rural Hydro Erect 60,000 Poles in 1948

Government electrifies 5,000 Manitoba Farms in 1948, is starting on 5,000 more in 1949.

INSTALLATION of the 60,000 power line poles required to service the 5,000 farms which are to be provided with electricity under the provincial government's rural electrification program for 1948, is now practically completed, according to W. D. Fallis, general manager of the Manitoba Power commission.

During October, 9,797 poles were set in the farm areas located in the rural municipalities of Rosser, Rockwood, Cameron, Russell, Shoal Lake and Hamiota. The end of November saw the completion of the pole installations.

The commission is already starting work on its 1949 program when another 5,000 farms are scheduled to be provided with power. Mr. Fallis reported that the sign-up of 38 farm areas to be included in next year's program had been completed during October.

The power commission purchased and generated a total of 13,196,042 kilowatt hours during October, an increase of 25.91 per cent over the same month in 1947.

Pole setting is nearing completion on lines being built from Arborg to Poplarfield, Poplarfield to Fisher Branch and Hodgson, and Woodlands to St. Laurent, Mr. Fallis said. Wire-stringing crews were making "satisfactory progress" on new lines from Teulon to Inwood and Gimli to Fraserwood, he added.

The capacity of sub-stations at Pipestone, Minto and Wawanesa has been increased by installing larger trans-

formers. New metal-clad switch gear and additional transformer capacity was put into operation during October at Brandon.

Fifty per cent. of the structures have been erected, and conductors strung for the new 115,000-volt line under construction between Parkdale and Portage la Prairie.

Mr. Fallis noted that mechanization of anchor installations, or wire braces, for the power line poles, had speeded up that work. A new type of air-operated auger was being used to install the wire pole anchors which largely accounted for the record-breaking total of 2,252 anchors set during October. The commission assisted in the development of this new type of auger and is the first utility to mechanize anchor installations, the manager reported.



"Wouldn't it be easier to sell him by running an ad in The Farm and Ranch Review?"

B.C. Roundup

ing was that "the horse is on the way out."

McKim Brothers and Les Gilmore of Richmond, B.C., have taken delivery of a new herd sire purchased at a dispersal sale in Oakville, Ont.

He is Bondhaven Rag Apple Major, an inbred son of Montvic Rag Apple Marksman, who has been three times All-Canadian, and was All-American in 1947, as well as Grand Champion at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

His 52 daughters, at an average age of three years and 11 days, have 75 records averaging 16,885 pounds milk; testing 3.89 per cent, with 657 pounds of butterfat.

Hatcheries Busy

Turkey breeders in west coast regions are experiencing great demand for hatching eggs for 1949 season, says Gordon Landon, provincial poultry commissioner.

Breeders have been advised not to sell off their flocks due to high prices of market turkeys. The 1949 season is expected to be good, and Mr. Landon says that the demand from hatcheries in B.C. and the prairies should be filled as far as possible.

Pullorum testing of poultry and turkey flocks is being completed by provincial department of agriculture and University laboratories. Indications are that the total number of poultry tested this year will be down from last year, but there will likely be an increase in the number of turkeys tested.

In spite of export difficulties, Northern Certified Seed Potato Co-operative is shipping seed potatoes to California, Idaho, Washington state and Oregon. Officials say the potato situation is "fair".

Heavy shipments of prairie grain are scheduled to move through Vancouver and New Westminster to United Kingdom, South Africa, Switzerland and India.

Several full cargoes of grain have left for India, but it is usual for the tramps to carry mixed cargoes of grain, lumber and general merchandise.

Between 175 and 200 cars should roll into Vancouver daily over C.P.R. and C.N.R. to keep up with the ships arriving in local ports.



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An effective and reliable all-purpose remedy. IN THE HOME it relieves sprains, lumbago, rheumatic stiffness, cuts and bruises, coughs and colds. ON THE FARM it treats colic, distemper, curbs, garget and other ailments in horses and cattle. It is effective for poultry suffering from roup, colds, canker sores and flesh wounds.

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at lower cost.
Now from stainless
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part milk touches
is stainless steel.



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BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER



DEEP RIDDLE

IF YOU DRILLED A HOLE STRAIGHT THROUGH THE EARTH FROM CHICAGO, WHERE WOULD YOU COME OUT?



RHYMING SPORTS

LET'S SEE IF YOU CAN NAME 8 SPORTS THAT WILL RHYME WITH THESE WORDS:

- 1 SOLO
- 2 DRESS
- 3 LOCKER
- 4 FLAG
- 5 JOCKEY
- 6 VICE
- 7 ROLLING
- 8 WASH

CREATIONS

FIRST COPY THE FIVE PICTURES SHOWN BELOW TO GET THE SWING OF IT, AND THEN THE FUN WILL BEGIN.

BY USING THE ABOVE 12 FIGURES, SEE HOW EASY IT WILL BE TO CREATE MANY INTERESTING PICTURES OF YOUR OWN.

(Released by The Associated Newspapers) 11-3-46

CHALLENGE A FRIEND TO LIFT A HAT FROM A TABLE WITH HIS FOREFINGER AND CARRY IT A SHORT DISTANCE. HE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY FAIL IN THE ATTEMPT.

YOU THEN PLACE YOUR FOREFINGER INSIDE THE BRIM OF THE HAT AND SPIN IT RAPIDLY AROUND IN CIRCULAR MOTIONS AS PICTURED HERE. THIS WILL ENABLE YOU TO CARRY THE HAT AS LONG AS YOU CONTINUE TO SPIN IT.

1 SUGAR 2 SUE 3 The Chinese Race

FIVE WELL-KNOWN FLOWERS ARE REPRESENTED BY THESE PICTURES. CAN YOU READ THEM?

A.W. NUGENT

USE THE LETTERS AS OFTEN AS YOU WISH

CD LN AB EG OP TV IK RS

CAN YOU SPELL AT LEAST 12 BODIES OF WATER, OF DIFFERENT FORMS, BY USING THE ABOVE 17 LETTERS?

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF YOU SHADE IN ALL OF THE DOTTED SECTIONS?

A --- SKIN FOR --- WOULD FETCH A LOT OF KALE.

TWO WORDS THAT ARE SPELLED WITH THE SAME FOUR LETTERS ARE MISSING FROM THE ABOVE SENTENCE. CAN YOU REPLACE THEM?

A.W. NUGENT

LET'S SEE WHAT THIS PICTURE WILL LOOK LIKE WHEN COMPLETED. CONNECT THE DOTS IN THEIR ORDERS.

A.W. NUGENT

LITTLE CARTOONISTS

COPY ME IN TWO EASY STEPS.

THERE ARE THREE HAPPY ELEPHANTS IN THIS PICTURE. ONE OF THEM IS HIDING. CAN YOU FIND IT?

WHERE IS THE OTHER ELEPHANT?

FIT THE GIVEN LETTERS IN THE EMPTY BOXES TO FORM THREE WORDS READING ACROSS AND THREE READING DOWN.

A E E C O T T Y

↓	↓	↓	↓
→	→	→	→
→	→	→	→
→	→	→	→

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

WORD PROBLEM: LARGE ELEPHANT. IS HIDDEN UPSIDE DOWN IN BACK OF THE ELEPHANT'S HEAD.

ACT	TOE	EYE
-----	-----	-----

MISSING WORDS: SEAL AND SALE.

12 BODIES OF WATER: BAY, BROOK, COVE, CREEK, INLET, LAKE, OCEAN, POND, POOL, RIVER, SEA AND SPRING.

RIDDLE: OUT OF THE HOLE.

EBUS FLOWERS: 1, SWEET PEA; 2, BLACK-EYED SUSAN; 3, CARNATION; 4, COCKSCOMB; 5, SHAMROCK.

8, SQUASH.

RHYMING SPORTS: 1, POLO; 2, CHESS; 3, SOCCER; 4, TAG; 5, HOCKEY; 6, DICE; 7, BOWLING; 8, SQUASH.

(Released by The Associated Newspapers) 97-E-11

Thirsty Livestock

THE importance of adequate watering facilities for livestock in the winter months cannot be over-emphasized. Too many livestock are forced to obtain their only water supply from snow or ice. Sheep and horses will do reasonably well on snow alone, but they will do better if water is available, especially when hay or straw is being fed. Cattle should have access to water at all times in the winter in order to get full value from feed and pasture.

A good source of stock water in winter is a spring or flowing well. An adequate flow prevents ice formation and water is available at all times. A seep spring that is not piped to a trough is practically useless as it only forms a mound of ice.

Wells equipped with windmills, gas or electric motors and good-sized troughs are satisfactory. Pumps should be well banked and equipped with a small drain hole below frost level to avoid freezing. If the windmill runs constantly, and the trough is covered and insulated on the sides there will be little trouble with ice.

All classes of stock will do better if warm water is available on cold winter days. Many kinds of tank heaters can be obtained for this purpose.

Tree Growth Varieties For Farm Shelterbelt

RATE of growth of trees is important in planning the farm shelterbelt. The following average rates of growth are listed in the government bulletin, "Tree Planting on the Prairies."

Species	Height at 5 years	Heights at 20 years
Russian Poplar	12' 6"	47' 0"
Paper Birch	8 5	28 0
Manitoba Maple	8 5	27 8
Tamarack	5 8	28 0
Siberian Larch	4 6	31 9
Green Ash	4 8	22 6
White Elm	4 6	19 2
Jack Pine	2 0	19 2
White Spruce	1 6	16 4
Scotch Pine	1 5	22 6
Lodgepole Pine	1 0	20 1

Graduates Stay Here

SASKATOON — Of those who have taken the agricultural course about 90 per cent have stayed in some field of agriculture, but only 10 per cent have actually gone farming, according to Dr. V. E. Graham, dean of agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan.

Figures disproved the theory that Canada's agricultural graduates were seeking higher paying posts in the United States, he said. Of the Saskatchewan graduates, he said, 78 per cent were still in the prairie provinces, 61 per cent of them still in Saskatchewan. There were eight per cent in Ontario, chiefly in federal government agricultural services.

Only six per cent of the graduates, he said, had gone to the United States.

He said that between 20 and 30 per cent of graduates were with federal services or extension work; between 15 and 25 per cent in research or agricultural investigation work; five to 10 per cent were teaching agricultural subjects; 10 to 20 per cent were with commercial concerns, with 10 to 25 per cent actually engaged in farming, the Saskatchewan figure being lumped because of the great variety of agricultural pursuits.

Studies by the Iowa experiment station showed that hens housed in warmer, insulated buildings used less feed than flocks in cold houses.

Farm Service Facts

PRESENTED BY.....



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

It Pays to Plan Now for Busy Season to Come

It is always later than we think and the time to get out on the land often catches us unready. When it does come, all spring tillage implements and seeding equipment should be ready to go.

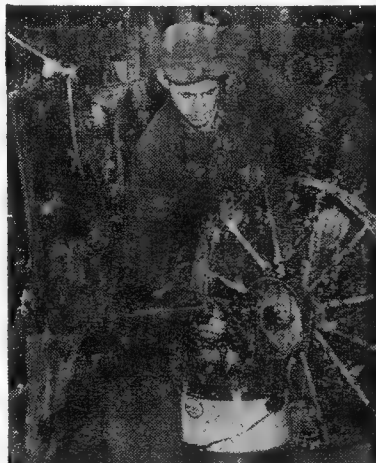
Since these implements will not have been used for many months, and if no record has been kept of what repairs are needed, each implement should be cleaned and inspected for cracked, broken or worn parts.

How to Force Out Old Grease and Dirt



First, wipe the grease fittings, if necessary clean with kerosene. Then force enough grease into each bearing to force out old grease and dirt. If grease won't go through take the bearing apart and clean thoroughly. Doing this job before the season starts may save the loss of many valuable hours.

Where to Wash with Kerosene



Kerosene dissolves grease and so it is a most useful helper when overhauling machines. Have two lots of Kerosene handy—one for rough cleansing and one for rinsing. It will help loosen hardened fertilizer in the hopper.



How to Use Penetrating Oil to Best Advantage

A can of penetrating oil is a very useful thing to have around when overhauling equipment. It saves a lot of time in loosening tight nuts and bolts, screws and grease gun fittings. It loosens up rusty hinges and locks. It's a sure cure for squeaky, stiff operating springs. The name "penetrating" describes the action of this handy product but it should be remembered to allow time for the oil to penetrate effectively.

How to Clean Sprockets and Chains



Sprockets and chains are generally exposed to dirt and grit and being greasy there is a great accumulation at the end of the season. Scrubbing with a stiff brush and kerosene will remove this "cake" and permit thorough inspection for worn links and cracked sprockets. The chain can be removed and placed in kerosene to soak until loose. Rusted links may require penetrating oil.

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- 3 Marvelube offers further protection by resisting the formation of carbon and reducing sludge in the crankcase.

Translated into cash benefits for you, the above simply means that frequent servicing with Marvelube lubricants gives your tractor the extra power and smoothness which speeds up all tractor-powered operations on your farm. It helps your tractor to *do more work* per day. Not only that, Marvelube helps cut down operating costs, aids in avoiding unnecessary replacement of parts, and keeps your tractor on the job longer.

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RHEUMATISM YIELDS TO SPECIALIZED SYSTEM OF TREATMENT

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—So successful has a specialized system proven for treating rheumatism and arthritis that an amazing new book will be sent free to any reader of this paper who will write for it.

The book entitled, "Rheumatism," fully explains why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the causes of the trouble.

The Ball Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo., has perfected a specialized system of treatment for rheumatism and arthritis combined with the world

famous mineral waters and baths. This new system of treatment is fully described in the book and tells how it may be possible for you to find freedom from rheumatism.

You incur no obligation in sending for this instructive book. It may be the means of saving you years of untold misery. For writing promptly, the Clinic will send their newly combined book entitled, "Rheumatism — Good Health, Life's Greatest Blessing." Address your letter to The Ball Clinic, Dept. 506, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, but be sure to write today.

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WINNERS ANNOUNCED

The following is the successful contestant in the weight estimating contest held at the NATIONAL BARLEY CONTEST EXHIBIT during the Calgary Seed Fair.

PRIZE

One gentleman's fitted travelling case presented by the ALBERTA BREWERIES to the winner—

WALTER MELNYK
WARSPITE, ALTA.

The following are the successful contestants in the Barley Variety Identification Contest held at the NATIONAL BARLEY CONTEST EXHIBIT during the Calgary Seed Fair.

1st PRIZE: W. LOBAY
9119 - 81st AVE., EDMONTON

2nd PRIZE: D.M. McLEAN
765 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG

3rd PRIZE: F. HOGG
HUXLEY, ALTA.

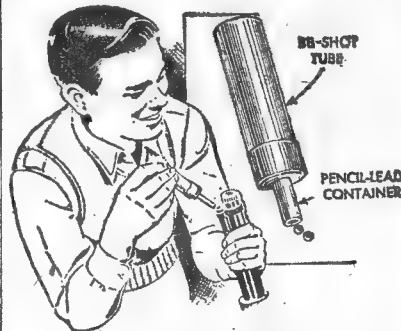


WHEN WRITING THE ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE
"FARM AND RANCH REVIEW."

Handy Devices

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"

FUNNEL FOR BB-SHOT
CONTAINER AIDS LOADING
AIR RIFLE



YOU can load the magazine of your air rifle in a jiffy and without spilling a single BB if you use the cap from an empty BB-shot tube as a funnel. Just punch a hole in the center of the cap and glue a pencil-lead container over the hole to form a spout. Of course, the bottom first must be cut from the pencil-lead container. Then, simply place the cap on the full tube of shot and invert it over the magazine opening, shaking the tube slightly to release the shot.

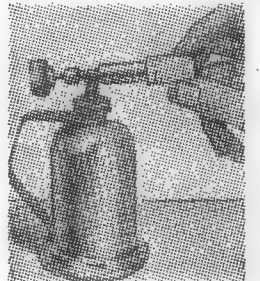
SAFETY BUTTON
FOR NOTEBOOK



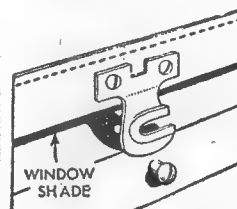
IF you carry a notebook in a shirt pocket while on the job, it can be kept from dropping out when you bend over by buttoning it to the pocket. Simply sew a button to the cover of the notebook and make a corresponding buttonhole in the pocket. This idea is useful also when carrying an oversize notebook or wallet in the hip pocket.

INCREASING BLOWTORCH EFFICIENCY

AS the performance of a blowtorch depends on the maintenance of the proper generating temperature, it can be improved by insulating the nozzle with asbestos paper. Wrap two or three layers of this paper around the nozzle, covering about 1 in. of the end, and fasten it with wire. In addition to insulating, the asbestos paper will permit the torch to be relighted without preheating if the flame is extinguished accidentally.



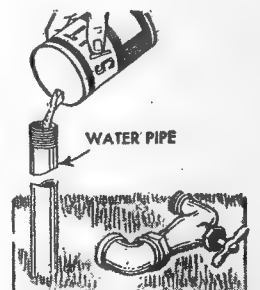
ROLLER BRACKET ANCHORS SHADE



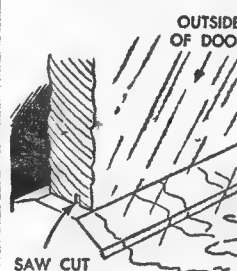
TO keep a window shade from flapping when drawn over an open window, one man anchors it with a flattened shade-roller bracket. The bracket is attached with short screws to the wooden slat at the bottom of the shade. The other end of the bracket is hooked over a roundheaded screw driven into the edge of the window sill.

SALT THAWS VERTICAL WATER PIPE

WHEN water is piped to a poultry house, barn or other building it may freeze in the exposed portions of the pipe during a sudden cold snap. Usually the water freezes at a point just below the tap and you can save the trouble of carrying hot water from the house to thaw out the pipe by using ordinary table salt. Remove the faucet, chip away some of the ice and pour in a little salt. Then replace the faucet and turn it to the "on" position. The salt will thaw the ice in a short time.



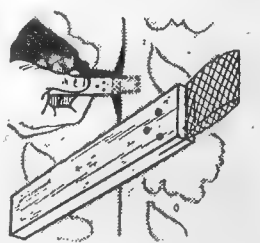
LOWER EDGE OF DOOR GROOVED TO PREVENT LEAKS



IF water from a driving rain seeps under an outside door, this trouble can be corrected in most cases by merely making a shallow saw cut in the lower edge of the door as indicated. Drops of water passing under the door will, when they reach the groove, fall to the threshold and drain back outside. To cut the groove, remove the door from its hinges and nail two guide strips to the lower edge in the position you desire for the groove, spacing them just far enough apart to take the saw blade. A groove about 1/4 inch deep is sufficient.

REPASTING WALLPAPER SEAMS

IF some of the seams on a papered wall have loosened, try an applicator like this one to repaste them. It will enable you to do the job without getting paste on the exposed surface of the paper. It consists of a short strip of screen wire folded double and nailed into a slotted wooden handle.



Bees sting and make honey and if they work hard they die young

By E. BRAUN,

Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba

ONE Canadian citizen out of every 400 owned or kept bees in 1948. The colonies of honeybees operated in Canada, if evenly divided among the beekeepers, would average around twenty colonies per individual. Commercial beekeepers operate from 200 to 2,000 colonies, which leaves a number of hobbyists with only a few colonies each. The average Canadian yield of honey, per colony, ranged from 43 to 93 pounds during the last decade.

The yield per colony was low due to seasonal variations and to the lower yields that generally are obtained in the Maritime provinces and British Columbia. The province of Ontario produces approximately one-third of the total honey. Quebec and the three prairie provinces share equal honors to provide the remainder, with the exception of about one million pounds produced in British Columbia and the Maritimes.

The questions, "Why do people keep honeybees, and what type of individuals are they?", cannot be answered neither easily nor briefly. An outline of the life history of the honeybees may indicate why individuals keep bees.

Honeybees, in the insect world, are as highly developed as man in the mammalian world, but there the analogy ends. Man can reason — and thus regulate his actions but the actions of insects are regulated by instinct. The highly socialized colony development among honeybees has always been a source of wonderment to man. A queen bee can lay two types of eggs, one fertilized, the other unfertilized. The former produces a queen or worker bee, the latter a drone which is the male bee. Larvae, more than three days old, from these two types of eggs are fed different amounts and quality of food by the nurse bees. This change in nutrition, even in the same kind of larvae, produces either a fully developed female (queen) or an under-developed female (worker bee). The drone larvae receive a different type of food than the queen or worker larvae.

Brood-rearing requires constant temperatures and relative humidity so the honeybees, in order to maintain this uniformity, have developed a system of air conditioning during the hot summer days and another system to carry the colony through the months when brood is not being reared.

Depradations by other honeybees, insects, animals or man requires a system of policing or guarding the entrance at all times. Honeybees are equipped with special scent glands so that each hive has a different odour, and the entering bees have to pass the guard if they belong to the hive, or unless carrying a load of nectar, give battle to gain entrance, if they belong to another hive.

Weak or aging bees generally fly or crawl from the entrance of the hive to die but should death occur within the hive the undertakers drag the dead bee to the entrance, lift it bodily and carry it some distance away before dropping it, so that the hive will not be polluted in any manner.

Worker bees, three days after emergence from the cell begin a tour of hive duties that continue until they are eighteen days of age. Then they produce wax, build the hexagonal cells, cap the brood and honey, and join the governing group for three days. The governing group and not the queen determine the activities of the colony. The queen is merely an egg laying machine; laying as high as 2,000 eggs

in a twenty-four-hour period.

Field activities, such as gathering water, pollen, nectar and propolis occupy the remaining life period of the worker bees. This might be of three weeks duration in the height of the honeyflow season in the summer time, longer in the fall, and the inactive period during the winter months. The activities of the bees outside of the hive are also regulated.

To conserve energy and lengthen the life of the field bees, scouts leave the hive in the morning to locate pollen and nectar, or both; return to the hive, do the nectar or pollen dance and thereby advise the other field bees in the hive, the cardinal points and distance from the hive at which the food may be located. The field bees make ten to fifteen trips a day for nectar, collecting a drop at a time, and after depositing the nectar with a hive bee, take a short rest before returning for another load. Honeybees confine themselves to a definite area for collecting purposes; do not overcrowd an area worked by other honeybees, and are reasonably consistent in working one source of nectar or pollen until the supply is exhausted.

From this brief resume it is possible to deduce that the majority of people who keep bees do so out of a natural curiosity to study the habits of the highest order of insects; to secure cross pollination of their fruits,

vegetables and forage crops for increased yields and better formation of fruit.

It also gives them an all absorbing hobby which takes them outdoors in the summer, and occupies their thoughts during the cold winter months.

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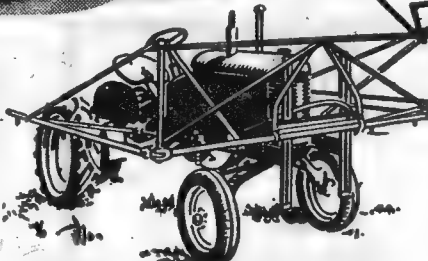


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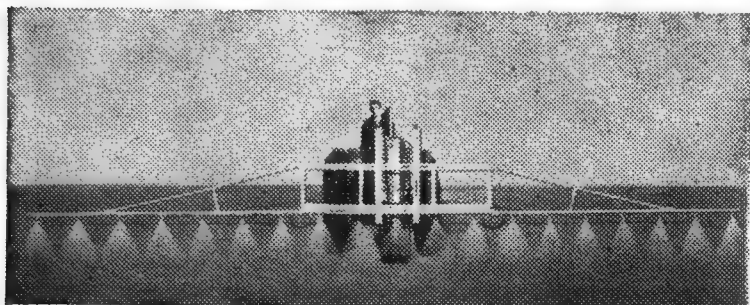
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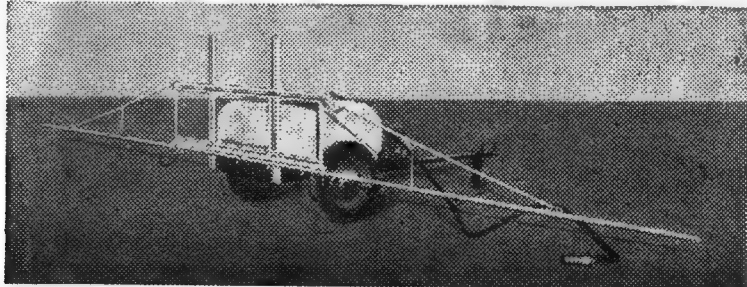
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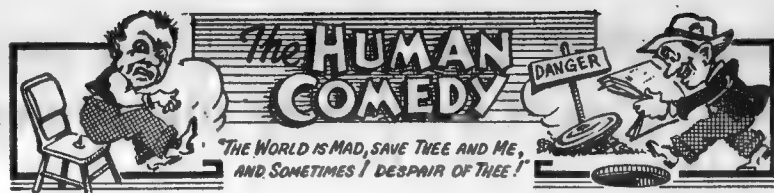
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HARDWARE CO. LIMITED

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The Bright Side

In Salt Lake City, the editors of the state prison newspaper had a consoling word for their fellow convicts: "No one is entirely useless. Even the worst of us can serve as horrible examples."

Stop and Look

Near Lisco, Neb., Benny Ovido stopped his car on a railroad crossing to make certain the tracks were clear, jumped free just before the car was demolished by a train.

The Amenities

In Davenport, Iowa, two employees on trial for stealing from their boss were cheered by the receipt of their annual bonus checks.

Getting On

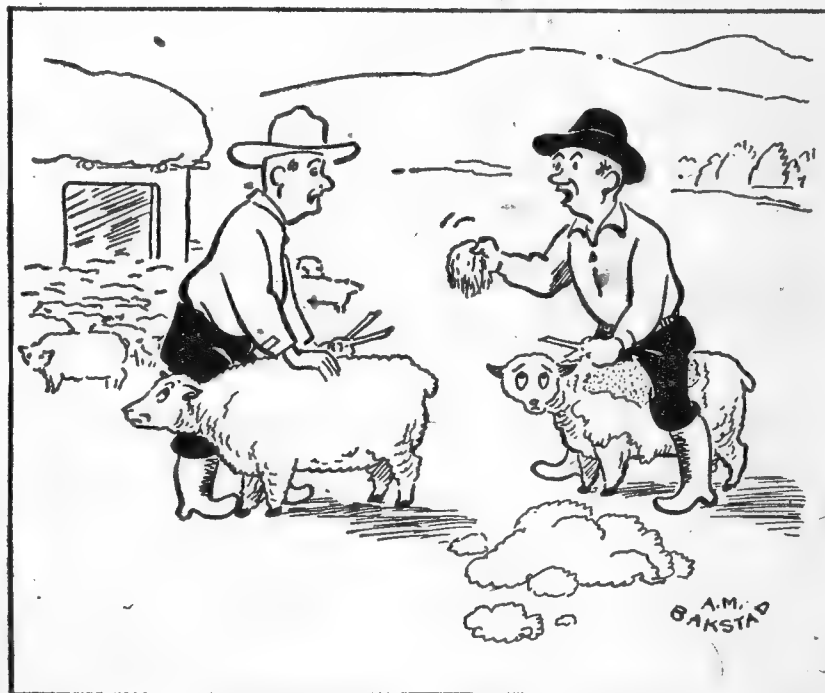
In San Antonio, Marcello Martinez, 118, visited the State Department of Public Welfare to ask whether he was eligible to receive an old-age pension.

Before the Fact

In Indianapolis, a two-year prison sentence was given to Chester Allen Hunt, candidate for sheriff in the spring primaries, who had campaigned in a stolen automobile.

Spot Landing

In San Pedro, Calif., police arrested Jesus Diaz, who had smashed into three police cars, caromed off into a fourth, come to a stop in front of the police station.



"Can you beat that — pure cotton!"

Eternal Vigilance

In Carlisle, England, Chancellor H. H. King stoutly opposed a move to install a furnace in a local church, defended his stand on the grounds that if the temperature were too comfortable, everyone would go to sleep during the sermons.

Fundamentals

In Juarez, Mexico, after running 225 miles to carry the symbolic torch for the El Paso (Tex.) Sun Carnival from Chihuahua City (Mexico), Pedro Paeno had a brief statement for the press: "My feet hurt."

Due Notice

In Jefferson City, Mo., Prison Trusty M. T. McDonald finished off his weekly sermon at the penitentiary with the text: "I go to prepare a place for you... that where I am, there ye may be also," a few hours later escaped.

First Lesson

In London, Psychologist Sir Frederic Bartless broke off his lecture on the mechanics of memory, sheepishly explained that his assistant had forgotten to bring the demonstration equipment.

Professional

In Milwaukee, Charles Koltavy, arrested for printing football pool tickets, took a look at his warrant, announced proudly: "I printed those too."

Democracy

In Pittsburgh, Ollie Ziegler reported to police that one of the men who held him up was dressed in overalls, the other in a dinner jacket.

Alteration

In Harrismith, South Africa, when Fanie Schoeman's native helper found his new shoes too tight for comfort, he hacked off both his little toes.

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The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

SECOND CHANCE A SHORT STORY

By ANNA E. WILSON

A SORE throat could be serious, Dennie told herself. Surely Ralph would know that she had come just to see about her throat and not because she wanted him to give her another chance.

She'd met Ralph at a college dance. Six months later, they had had their first quarrel. Of course, I love you, Dennie, and I'd like to take you out more but a medical course doesn't give much time to play.

"But life is for living, Ralph," she stormed.

Ralph's blunt features set in a hard mask. "Dennie," he'd said, "life is for loving. Loving the work you do so much that you live to see people walking away from you cured. Loving a woman so much that want to see her happy and secure."

But one quarrel led to another and the night she found Ralph poring over his books when he should have taken her to the fraternity dance things reached a climax. "This is the end, Ralph," she'd said hotly. "You've known for weeks about the dance and now when I've bought a new dress, you tell me you can't go."

"Somehow I hoped to find time to take you," Ralph had countered wearily, "but it's important that I get this report done." She'd never forget the way he'd put his hands on her shoulders and turned her face to the light. "This can't be the end of it, Dennie. Loving each other so much is half the reason why we quarrel. Even if you go away now, I know that some day I'll look up from a slide and find that you've come around."

Dennie had wanted life and fun but without Ralph there was little pleasure in anything. It had been Ralph who put meaning in the moonlight. By the end of the week she felt that she couldn't stand it if Ralph didn't call her.

She worked feverishly in her Cousin Drew's office but when she had time, Cousin Drew was blunt. "What's happened between you and Ralph?"

When she told him, he studied her troubled face. "He's only giving you a chance to find happiness in your own way, hoping your way will be his way in the end."

She'd been on her way home feeling light and happy; as soon as she reached home she'd put her pride aside and call Ralph. Her hand was on the phone when it rang.

She knew it could be no one but Ralph but the voice that answered her small, soft gasp was that of Dr. Coll's daughter, Win. Win was the prettiest and most popular girl around. Worse, her name had been linked with Ralph's before he met Dennie. Win was all aglow. "Guess who's taking me to the Tuesday night dance, Dennie? It's Ralph. Dad's planning—" The doorbell rang. Someone had put a thumb on it and refused to take it off. Dennie dropped the phone and ran. It was the postman and Dennie accepted a limp letter before she returned to the phone and gently hung up the receiver.

Drew scolded her when she said she was going away for a week-end. Two years later, when she came back, he complained peevishly. "It was all right for you to go and visit Sue, but you didn't need to take a job with her."

She ran into Win. Win caught firm hold of her. "Where in the world

The DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

I'VE counted and I've got it straight — one hundred hours plus sixty-eight go to the making of a week. And yet I hear folks glibly speak of forty hours enough to give in labor for the means to live. Here on the land from morn to night life seems to be one long, hard fight to beat the clock and get things done, with hours of leisure few or none. We can't slow down! We never stop although we're sometimes fit to drop! Mind you, I'm open to confess I'd like to work a whole lot less, but still and all I want to feel my shoulder really at the wheel.

But when I think of these long days of toil and moil that go to raise the food for people who get by on forty hours I'd like to try their forty hours at this end too and slyly watch just what they'd do.

have you been, Dennie? I haven't seen you since the day I called up to tell you that Dad wanted to take Ralph into practice as soon as Ralph got through. Something went wrong with the phone. Next thing I knew you were away."

The next day was cold and damp. Drew scolded her when she gave a small, hoarse cough. "Your throat's bad again, Dennie. Why don't you go round and see Ralph Bascomb? A sore throat can lead to any number of things."

There was the sound of brisk move-

ment behind the door. The nurse came out. "It's your turn next, Miss Daintry." Dennie rose.

When he looked up, he hadn't changed at all. "You always had trouble with your throat in damp weather, Dennie," he said absently and she thought he was going to look at it but he looked at her instead. "Why, you're prettier than ever. You wouldn't change your mind and marry a man who's always busy with a lot of slides."

She was half way down the block with her face aglow before she remembered that Ralph hadn't looked at her throat after all. She hummed happily and gave a small experimental cough. After all, a sore throat could be serious — if you had a sore throat.

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LUNCH BOX SANDWICHES

By LOUISE, PRICE BELL

FOR SCHOOL lunches, sandwiches are a must, as every mother knows, so here are some fillings that have been tested in our home and found very acceptable among a wide range of ages and tastes. I have found that varying the bread used . . . sometimes white, sometimes whole-wheat or raisin or rye . . . keeps the school lunch, in particular, from becoming too humdrum.

Ground ham, mixed with salad dressing. Lettuce hearts added. (On occasion sweet pickles added, finely chopped, or ground.)

Ground hard-cooked eggs, an equal amount of ground cheese. (Sometimes with pimento added, chopped fine.)

Baked beans, mashed, mixed with salad dressing. Lettuce added. (Ground sweet pickle is good addition, for a change.)

Ground raw carrots, mixed with ground raisins, moistened with dressing.

Ground raw carrots, finely cut-up celery. Lettuce added. (Ground onion is good addition, if desired.)

Ground stuffed olives, cream cheese, salad dressing to moisten.

Chopped tomato, drained, chopped onion and cucumber, salad dressing.

Peanut butter, mixed with salad dressing. (Ground carrots added to peanut butter, dressing to moisten.)

Peanut butter, then a spreading of currant jelly.

Cream cheese on one slice, red jello on the other, lettuce between.

Luncheon meat, finely minced, moistened with dressing. (Finely ground onion is good addition, if desired.)

For a quickie sweet sandwich, popular with school children, spread grape ham crackers with jelly or marmalade.



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Teaching Our Children To Enjoy Themselves

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

"The Child's First School is the Family."—Froebel.

WE are living in a materialistic age, and, in our zeal to have our children develop abilities with reference to material needs, there is grave danger that we might allow the spirit of good-natured fun to become stifled. A cheerful disposition is a greater treasure than much riches. It helps on every occasion. Besides being a comfort to the owner, it is contagious. The child to whom it belongs is likely to be popular with his playmates, and in later years — if his character is as good as his disposition — he usually can be assured of a welcome at any gathering. Employers, too, appreciate a happy disposition in their employees.

The time to cultivate a happy disposition is in childhood.

Too many people make the mistake of putting aside all pleasure as "foolishness" and stressing only the work, which they believe to be all-important. When they do this they are missing one of the most precious blessings that life offers and an asset which, if rightly sought, is easiest to obtain. After the bare necessities of life, what the family needs most is

good, old-fashioned fun. Indeed, we would not be far wrong if we classed fun as one of the bare necessities.

Don't cramp childhood. Many children who associate almost exclusively with older persons never learn to enjoy themselves, and in later years they feel that their childhood was sadly lacking. They never were children in the true sense of the word. As adults they usually become the "wall-flowers" at social gatherings. Instead of doing all possible for their own and other people's enjoyment, they fail utterly to enjoy themselves and prove a source of worry to those responsible for their entertainment. They cannot enter into the fun, for they have never learned to play.

The subject of amusement is one which we must take into serious account when rearing a family. The wise mother provides her children with happy thoughts, just as she provides them with bread. She brings laughter and pleasant conversation into their daily experiences and teaches them to see a bright lining in many a cloudy situation. The mother who realizes that it is her privilege to bring the universe to her children is a many-sided, wonderful creature. Her family do not live by material food alone, but also by spiritual and mental food provided by her. She could no more allow them to stagnate mentally or morally than she could feed them stale, tasteless food.

In order to set what they consider a proper example of seriousness before their children, some parents assume an air of reproach toward any childish glee; this, of course, is a kill-joy to the spirit of fun. Variety is the spice of life, and we need to broaden our children's outlook in every good way. We should give the child the chance to do as many wholesome things for entertainment as his leisure hours will permit.

There are many parents who, by lack of co-operation, encourage their children to seek their fun away from home. Boys and girls who find their fun at home are not likely to go badly astray. An old man who was very fond of young people let them gather at his home evenings and play cards. A neighbor said to him, "Don't you know the devil is always where cards are?" "Yes," was the answer, "that's why I let the youngsters play in my home; in that way I can keep an eye on him." It need not be an important drawback to children if they live in out-of-the-way places and have little opportunity to mingle in society. Such families can construct their own world and create their own amusements.

However we are situated, we should not allow any phase of harmless pleasure to escape the notice of our children. We should never allow life's joys to remain a sealed book to our family. There is a mental development — yes, and a spiritual development — in games and other home amusement. The remembrance of such childhood games as blindman's buff and hide-and-seek remain in our memories long after a theater play or a public social has been forgotten.

We should do our part to make our children's lives round and full; no avenue for good should be allowed to remain closed. One of the best ways to help our boys and girls to build well-rounded personalities is to encourage them to find wholesome pleasure and amusement — always such as are in happy accord with their duties — under whatever circumstances they may be placed.

Country Diary

FEBRUARY often has its stormy days when the farm house seems like a lovely, warm little island with wild, white winter raging outside. Some of the worst blizzards I have known happened in the month of February.

But we of the wide areas, leaving the comfort of warmth and music, don rubbers, mittens and sheepskins, brave the weather and go to perform the inevitable chores — feeding, milking, bedding, tucking our old faithfuls in for the night. For we belong to the few who have not yet abandoned the trusty, living help for the soul-less mechanism of gears and motors. In fact, I think this inter-dependence and understanding between ourselves and the animal friends the best part of our farm life. For one instance, to what animal do we owe more, in terms of sustenance, health and comfort than the cow?

Snow had fallen during the afternoon and had drifted, though not enough to make driving difficult over the old, beaten track, and it was a delight, on returning to the house, to see the car lights turning the newly-fallen snow to a crystal path. The trees along the drive-way, with wide, white fields beyond, stood out like lithographs in black and white. The yellow lit squares of windows sent a warm glow of welcome to our visitors across the snowy yard. Who can say there are no beautiful country pictures in winter?

I have noticed that after a storm in February the morning sun comes out with more brightness than at any other time in the year. Perhaps because of its growing strength after mid-winter's harsh severity. The snow is the essence of all whiteness, and the gold of the sun, the pale blue of the sky — what a pure, serene blue — make a breath-taking combination to form another of February's charming pictures. Those misguided folk who look on February as the Cinderella month have never had the good fortune to see and feel the splendor of such a dazzling morn as this after-storm.

Now we have worn down winter and begin to see the first, faint hopes of Spring. In European countries, St. Valentine is supposed to start the birds singing and mating on his dedication day, heralding approaching spring. Well, we have to wait a little longer. Valentine's Day is no harbinger of that sort here, though it is pretty, sentimental, kind — a day for youth and love. When you edge into the middle, even later years, it is good to still feel young and cherished. Valentines give one that feeling so I am all for them.

Winter is made interesting by the visiting snow-buntings or snowflakes as they are often called, which come to us from the far North, and no doubt in comparison with the intense cold of the Arctic, our coldest winter days seem mild. Often I have watched a flock whirling low through the drifting snow, looking like a bunch of dead leaves tossing through the all-pervading whiteness. Their peculiar method of finding food is to pick a field where tall weeds just show above the snow and systematically work across it, the rear of the flock rising up from time to time as if by a signal and pitching ahead, repeating the process with regularity till the whole field has been covered. Again we can see how another little creature is useful to us by destroying a vast number of noxious weed seeds.

□ □ □

Clothes that freeze stiff on the lines suffer more wear and tear from whipping in the wind than do soft clothes.

What about the part that's missing?

You put clothes on them, you feed them, you take care of them when they are sick. What about their minds? Are you CONVINCED they are getting the best education possible? Not until Alberta, as a whole, through the Provincial Government, assumes Education as its FIRST duty will Education make the progress that it should. Let's look after the missing part of our children's welfare. Express your opinion to your M.L.A. In the minds of children today is what Alberta will be tomorrow.



**Their MINDS
are important, too!**

This advertisement inserted by Alberta Educational Council
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Aunt Sal Suggests...

*The snow has drifted round the door,
And so I stay inside;
I still can send you handy hints,
That I have really tried.*

WE try out ideas and adopt them for our own: or we try them and reject them saying, "I still like my old way best." That is our feminine privilege to do as we wish... but the main thing is that we try them at any rate.

I know that January is the month we are supposed to make all our brand new resolutions... or so they claim. Why should January hog all the good endeavors. February is a fine month too. One resolution I wish every homemaker in Canada would make is: "I vow to try out one new recipe every single week in 1949." Wouldn't that add zest to the daily round of meals. Not only for those who prepare them but those who eat them too.

It came to me last Christmas time that we spend too much time fussing with a wide variety of recipes at that time of year instead of spreading the niceties in the victual line throughout the rest of the 11 months.

Last New Year's Day I visited at the home of a lady who is a super cook and because she likes to try out new recipes and we, her guests, liked

to taste them the after-dinner talk ranged around the subject of baking. Each of us carried away some recipe we vowed to try right away. My choice was for a twisted cookie named BERLIN WREATHS. The dough had been twisted into wreath shapes and adorned with a cherry and green peel to stimulate holly. But one could twist them into heart shapes and serve them for a St. Valentine tea just as well. The recipe ran so:

- 1½ cups soft shortening
- 1 cup white sugar
- 2 tsps. grated orange rind
- 2 eggs

After those ingredients have been well blended sift in 4 cups all-purpose flour. Chill the dough! (That is very important.) Break off pieces measuring 6 inches by ¼ inch. Roll in your hands and twist into the wreath shape and tie in knot. Brush with egg white to which a little sugar has been added. Bake in moderate oven 10 to 12 minutes. Bake until set but not brown. This recipe makes about 6 dozen.

You don't have to be sweet sixteen to enjoy a St. Valentine party. I know of a group of ladies (not one of them under forty) who meet every St. Valentine's Day and have the grandest time. One item on their program is the reading aloud (turn and turn about) of the best love story they have run across recently. And those who have never tried the sport of reading aloud have missed out on a grand old-fashioned sport. Of course the party really gets into its stride when refreshments are served.

The St. Valentine colors of red and white are the easiest to carry out in food. Beet pickles... jello... strawberry tarts are just three food items that lend that rightful color scheme. You can think of ever so many more if you get down to business.

A new trick I just learned recently to keep the cup from slithering around on the plate is to place a rubber jar ring on each plate, then set your tea cup inside the ring. Of course the rubber ring will have to be red on February 14th.

If you want to go all out and have the cake red, too, then this will be the time to serve TOMATO SOUP CAKE. I've had three requests for this the past while, but I postponed it until I'd tested out several recipes. This is my favorite one so here goes for this novel cake that some will call "queer."

Cream together 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 cup sugar and 1 can condensed tomato soup. Sift together 2 cups cake flour, ½ tsp. salt, 2 tsps. cinnamon, 1½ tsps. cloves, ¼ tsp. nutmeg, 1 tsp. soda, 2 tsps. baking powder.

Add these dry ingredients to first mixture then sprinkle a little flour over these fruits and add last, 1 cup nuts chopped, 1 cup raisins or dates.

Bake in 8-inch square pan lined with greased waxed paper; moderate heat for 45 minutes. Ice with a very mild icing made of confectionery sugar. I hope you like this... for a change. (Not necessary to confide in your family regarding the ingredients or they are apt to remark as mine did, "Why not just serve the tomato soup as it was?") Bye bye for now... and every good wish.

AUNT SAL.

□ □ □

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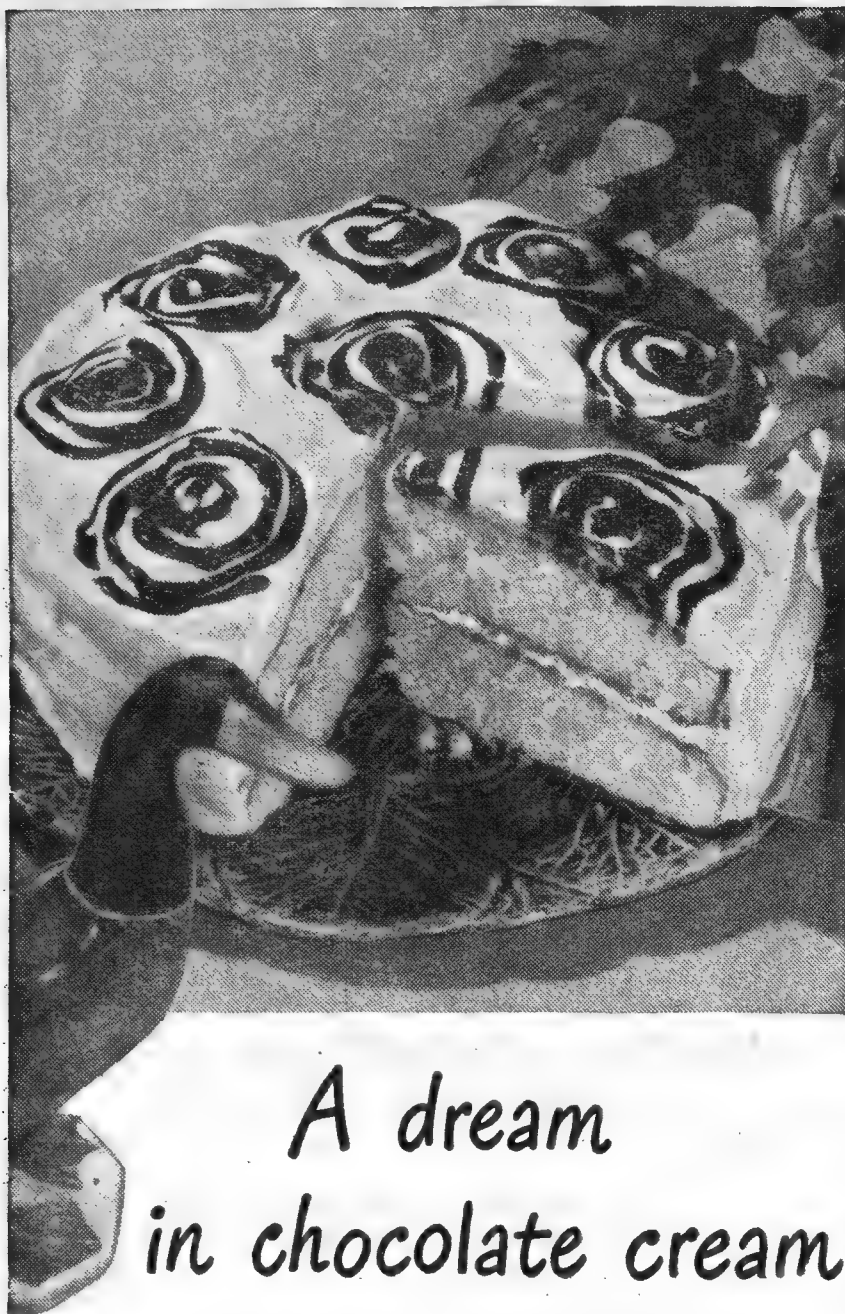
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CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE

2 c. sifted all-purpose flour	1/2 c. shortening	1/4 c. orange juice
3 tsp. Magic Baking Powder	1 c. sugar	
1 tsp. salt	3 egg yolks	3/4 c. milk
	1 tbs. grated orange rind	Melted sweetened chocolate

Sift dry ingredients together. Cream together shortening and sugar. Beat in egg yolks, one at a time. Add orange rind. Add orange juice and milk alternately with flour to creamed mixture. Bake in 2 greased 9" layer pans, in 375°F. oven 25-30 min. Cool 5 min. Remove layers from pans; cool on wire rack. Spread frosting between and on top and sides of cake. Pour slightly sweetened melted chocolate over the top.

Fluffy Frosting: Add 1/4 tsp. salt to 3 egg whites (saved from cake) and 3/4 cup sugar. Cook over boiling water, beating constantly with egg beater, 7 min., or until icing stands in peaks.



SOUR CREAM POTATO SOUP

- 2 cupfuls of diced potatoes
- 1 cupful boiling water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 thinly sliced onion
- 1/2 teaspoonful of pepper
- 2 cupfuls of sour cream
- Minced parsley

This is a favourite European dish and an interesting variation of the usual potato soup. Cook the potatoes for fifteen minutes in the boiling water with the salt, onion and pepper. Stir in the cream, re-heat together, and serve piping hot with minced parsley sprinkled over the top.

ESCALLOPPED ONIONS IN TOMATO

- 6 large onions, sliced
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 1/2 cups tomato juice

Arrange half of onions in casserole, sprinkle with half of the flour, the salt and pepper. Dot with butter. Finish all ingredients in a second layer. Pour on the tomato juice. Bake at 400° F. for 35 to 40 minutes. (Serves 6).

HAM AND CELERY CUSTARD

- 4 eggs
- 2 cups milk
- 1 cup chopped celery
- 1 cup cooked ham, finely chopped
- 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- Salt and pepper

Beat eggs. Add hot milk, celery, ham and seasonings. Pour into buttered baking dish or individual moulds. Place in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until custard is firm.

APPLE CRISP

- 6 medium apples
- Cinnamon
- 3/4 cup brown sugar
- 1/4 cup granulated sugar
- 1/4 cup butter
- 1/2 cup flour

Peel the apples and slice into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with the white sugar and cinnamon. Combine the butter, brown sugar and flour, and spread on top of the apples. Bake about 30 minutes in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until apples are soft and the top is a golden brown.

Whipped cream or Hard Sauce may be served with Apple Crisp.

CHOCOLATE PANCAKES

- 2 eggs
- 2 cups milk
- 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour or 2 1/4 cups sifted pastry flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- 3 tablespoons cocoa
- 1/4 cup mild-flavored fat, melted

Combine the well-beaten eggs with the milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add milk and egg mixture. Add melted shortening and mix well. Cook on slightly greased griddle until brown. Serve hot with liquid honey or a fruit sauce for dessert. Makes 18 3-inch pancakes.

BUTTERSCOTCH SLICES

- 1 1/2 cups sifted pastry flour or 1 1/3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1/2 cup brown sugar (packed)
- 1/4 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 egg

Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cream fat and sugar together, add vanilla and beaten egg, and mix well. Stir in dry ingredients. Shape in a roll, 2 inches in diameter, wrap in waxed paper, and chill thoroughly. Cut in 1/8-inch slices, place on an ungreased baking sheet and bake in a hot oven, 400° F., for about 8 minutes. Yield: 3 1/2 to 4 dozen cookies.

DATE ROLL UPS

- 1 1/2 cups chopped dates
- 2/3 cup water
- 2/3 cup granulated sugar
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts
- 2/3 cup shortening
- 1 1/4 cups brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 3 cups pastry sifted flour or 2 2/3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon soda

Cook dates, sugar and water until thick, about 10 minutes. Add nuts and cool. Cream butter. Add sugar and cream well together. Add beaten eggs and beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients. Chill thoroughly. Divide mixture into two parts. Roll, separately into two rectangles about 1/4-inch thick. Spread with date filling and roll, as for jelly rolls, into two long rolls. Wrap in waxed paper and chill. Cut into 1/4-inch slices. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375° F., for about 15 minutes. Yield: 4 dozen cookies.

SUGAR WAFERS

- 1 1/4 cups sifted all-purpose flour or 2 cups sifted pastry flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1 tablespoon cream
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 tablespoons sugar

Sift together, flour, salt and baking powder. Cream shortening; add sugar, and continue to beat until light. Add egg, cream and vanilla. Then, add sifted dry ingredients and mix well. Divide into two parts and shape into rolls about 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Chill thoroughly. Cut in very thin slices, sprinkle each cookie with sugar; place on an ungreased baking sheet and bake in a hot oven, 425° F., 5 to 6 minutes. Yield: 50 cookies.

ROLLED OATS

MOLASSES COOKIES

- 1/4 cup molasses
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1/2 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon ground ginger
- 1/2 cup quick-cooking rolled oats
- 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
- 1 1/2 tablespoons milk

Heat molasses, brown sugar and shortening together and blend well. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, salt and spices and stir into the warm molasses mixture. Add the rolled oats and the soda, dissolved in the milk. Mix well and drop by spoonfuls on a greased cookie sheet leaving plenty of space to allow for spreading during baking. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., for 15 minutes. Remove from the pan while still warm. Yield: 2 dozen medium-sized cookies.

Aspirin in Your Kitchen Tasks

By TERESA RUPPELDT

ASPIRIN is nearly always associated with the medicine chest. But in everyday kitchen tasks you will find it invaluable for the hundred-and-one jobs that daily confront you.

If your loose-covers or your chintz and cretonne curtains are losing their depth of color after repeated laundering, add a couple of aspirin tablets to the water before immersing the material. Not only will the colors be prevented from running, but the design or pattern will show up in bolder relief and a look of newness will be imparted to the fabrics.

First soak the tablets, dissolving them in a little warm water, stir well, then add to the washing water. If the covers have faded greatly already, add another aspirin tablet to the last rinsing water.

Not many women seem to realize that aspirin is one of the best remedies for bleaching out perspiration stains from fine linen and undies. I have used this method for years and it is very effective.

Dissolve two or three aspirin tablets in half a cupful of warm water, stirring well. Soak the stained parts as usual, then pop them into the aspirin water for five minutes. Finally add the aspirin solution to the washing water and wash the garments in usual way.

Then, to improve the flavor and aroma of coffee, try adding a pinch of aspirin to the coffee BEFORE adding the water. It will bring out the full flavor and aroma of the coffee. And if your coffee has got stale through

any reason, try placing a whole aspirin tablet at the bottom of the coffee receptacle as it stands in the cupboard. Shake occasionally, and in a week to ten days the coffee will be as good as ever.

Carpets and rugs that begin to show signs of wear may also be freshened up if three or four aspirin tablets are dissolved in the water, and then wiped over with a cloth wrung out in the liquid. The same also applies to lino and oilcloth. If they are gone over with a damp cloth moistened in aspirin water, they will come up fresh and new looking.

For washing your mirrors and cut-glass, always dissolve half an aspirin tablet in the water. You will find that the dirt comes away easily, and the polishing that results is doubly lasting.

House brushes also last much longer if they are occasionally immersed in water in which a couple of aspirin tablets have been dissolved. When new, soak the brushes in cold water to which an aspirin tablet has been dissolved. Let them soak for four or five hours, then dry in the open air. This conditions the bristles and prevents them coming out during use.

For cleaning white paint or enamel I also add half an aspirin tablet to the water used for washing. It removes dust and dirt and imparts a brilliant and lasting polish when finally rubbed over with a piece of soft flannel or duster.

And finally, if a trace of aspirin be added to your blacklead, it will produce a rich, glossy effect with a minimum of effort.

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Blind Obedience Vs. Reason

The purpose of teaching a child to obey is not just to get a certain job done or a certain errand run. Every parent wants to give his child the kind of training that will make him a happy and successful adult. Everyone has to learn to obey because all through life orders have to be obeyed. However, blind obedience should not be required of anyone, either adult or child. There must be a good reason behind every order and one which can be explained to the child.

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Not Inevitable

DOCTORS now know that it is not inevitable that youngsters will be attacked by the so-called children's diseases. And medical men soundly denounce the old-time practice of exposing children intentionally to "get it over with." The older a child is, the more resistance he will have to most diseases and the better chance of recovering completely if he is attacked.

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Balanced Diet

An expectant mother should make a particular effort to follow a carefully balanced diet. She should have four glasses of milk each day as well as fruits, vegetables, cereals, bread, meat and eggs regularly. An expectant mother also needs fish liver oil of other sources of vitamin "D", and three glasses of water daily. She should cut down on sweets and spices and use iodized salt.

Bright Embroidery



895

Brilliant idea for your new bedroom-decoration. Use these motifs on a spread, plan your room around the peacock's colors.

Embroidery that's simple, stunning. Pattern 895; transfer of a 15 x 18-inch and a 3 1/2 x 15-inch motif.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary. Print plainly **PATTERN NUMBER**, your NAME and ADDRESS.

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fast. Food "cooked on" to pots and pans? Gillett's lifts it right off! Need soap? Gillett's makes wonderful household soap . . . for less than 1¢ a bar!

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The action of lye itself heats water.

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Booklet

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For Bad Winter Cough, Mix This Syrup Yourself

Saves Good Money! No Cooking!

If you want a splendid cough medicine, mix it at home. It costs very little, yet the way it takes hold of distressing coughs, giving quick relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with a 2½ ounce bottle of Pinex. Pour this into a 16-oz. bottle, and fill up with granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. To make syrup, use 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) It's no trouble at all and gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money — a real family supply. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine. It is surprising how quickly this loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. This 3-fold action explains why it relieves an annoying cough in a hurry.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a very reliable soothing agent for winter coughs. Money refunded if it does not please you in every way.

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Relieve itching due to eczema, pimples, athlete's foot and minor itch troubles. Use cooling medicated D. D. D. Prescription (ordinary or extra strength). Greaseless, stainless. A Doctor's formula. Soothes and calms intense itching quickly. 35c trial bottle proves it — or money back. Ask your druggist for D.D.D. Prescription.

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Four Best Colors: SCARLET, YELLOW, LAVENDER, ROSE. Dominion Superb Seeds. 4 Giant Zinnias in 4 regular full size packets of each color (value 40c) sent postpaid for only 15c. Don't miss this remarkable offer.

FREE AND NURSERY BOOK

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Inside Information

Any shortcut that knocks a few minutes off the work schedule is a boon to a busy woman, but when it pays vitamin dividends it is even more important. Eliminate the potato peeling chore from kitchen routine and the potatoes make a more valuable contribution of vitamin C and iron. Nutritionists say that the skin of the potato acts as a waterproof jacket, keeping the goodness where it belongs — inside the potato.



Many women are subject to weak, aching back. Often the kidneys are to blame, for your kidneys, along with the liver, must filter out impurities from the bloodstream.

So if you feel tired, worn-out, head-achy—with the nagging pain of an aching back—look to both your kidneys and liver. That's why Canadians have been relying on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for over half a century.

Give your system a chance to work properly. Try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills today. The name "Dr. Chase" is your assurance. 8

Dr. Chase's KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

See your Dr. Chase Almanac for Free Trip to England or France.

Home Sewing Becomes Creative Delight To Busy Homemakers

By ANN BARRETT

New Fashion Trends Revert To Memorable By-Gone Days

WINTER blasts and drifting snow have no terrors to those who are happily occupied within the warmth of their cosy Ranch and Farm homes, and at this time in rural communities the housewife is busily engaged in Spring-Sewing for the needs of her growing family.

Home-Sewing

The art of home-sewing becomes a creative delight to women who can plan and make their own clothes, and with the ever increasing rise in costs these days, it has almost become a necessity with most of us.

Judging by the Fashion Previews already shown, there are many interesting and easy-to-make styles that are indeed worth one's time and skill to be copied and made at home.

Moderate Trend

Although very moderate in trend, some of the styles revert to by-gone days for stoles and scarf treatments, and we notice that triangular scarfs and cape-stoles (like the ones worn in Grandmother's day), will be worn with every type of fabric this spring and summer, including lace to gingham. Yes, fashion has reverted to the days of yore for its softness of style, richness of color; and femininity and emphasis in detail are noted. There doesn't seem to be any extremes, and we find that skirts are remaining long such as 12 inches from the floor, the same for coats. Styles are about evenly divided, there are the slim skirts and the flared ones, with approximately two-and-a-half yard width, which is considered generally becoming. Jackets are a bit longer, shoulders only slightly padded to give a sloping effect. The long, tight set-in-sleeve is back again, and another popular style to be introduced is the batwing sleeve, which is cut in one-piece with the bodice.

Profile Silhouette

For the youngish Mode, there are dresses that will charm the young daughters of the house, tight in bodice with bow-necklines, and full simple gathered skirts, made Dirndl style which is still ever popular with the young folks. There are suit-dresses, too, with the new back fullness and tail-spin flares, and some of the jackets show a bustle ruffle.

Slim young figures will certainly look well in the profile-silhouette type of dress with its smooth peplum lines in front, and flared fullness in back, and in some cases featuring a bustle bow effect. They are all so delightfully simple, yet have a new decorative look.

Collars are featured on everything this Spring. You will see them on dresses, blouses, suits and coats, and there are such chic Bertha types with double-top scalloped effects.

Easy-To-Make

Young Juniors will love the frocks with the new slim-Jim waistline with no fullness. The top of the bodice has a curvaceous yoke, a wide collar and a skirt with the important back fullness arranged in gathers.

There are styles for the young Miss that anyone can make in no time, such as a school-going dress, featuring the new oversize round collar and back-buttoned bodice, and flared skirt with two inverted pleats in front.

Your needle will fairly fly in some of the many lovely new patterns, as you achieve flawless details on dresses.

you never thought possible to try before. Sturdy school-suits for juniors are featured in gingham and plaids with four or five cool colors mixed with white, and will liven up any young person's wardrobe for the coming season of outdoors. These cotton gingham are easy to sew, easy to tub and they make-up most attractive dresses and play-suits at most amazingly economical prices.

Gay Season

According to advanced forecasts in the new styles for teen-agers, we are told it is going to be a gay season as far as color is concerned, and the young girls will be wearing colors as bright as the first Spring flowers.

Fashion experts have fashioned Jumper-dresses in the brightest orange, shirred full at the waistline with great big pockets. Another frock that

GOT A HOBBY?

If you live on the farm and have an interesting hobby we would like to hear about it. The Farm and Ranch Review will pay \$5.00 for each letter published.

If you etch on glass, paint on silk, weave, tool leather, collect china, etc., you're just the one we would like to hear from. So sit down today and write us.

will be worn will feature a shawl collar and diagonal slash pocket in Paddy green and will be worn with red accessories.

Blouses and skirt combinations are still high in popularity with the career girl, and also noticed in the suit-world are fascinating color-combinations which at times are almost daring. One advanced three-piece suit of gabardine that was admired, was very striking in British Blue combined with Paddy green, and had an attractive new tunnel collar lined in blue. A full-length topcoat of blue was worn over this attractive suit, made in the new Princess style with an attractive Cape collar. These color combinations can be worked up most economically and effectively with materials in all types of apparel.

These are only a few of the many new styles that one can make. The Style Books have a very large choice of patterns to suit all tastes, so if you have a flare for sewing and the urge for making things, you will undoubtedly save many dollars in the simple art of home-sewing.

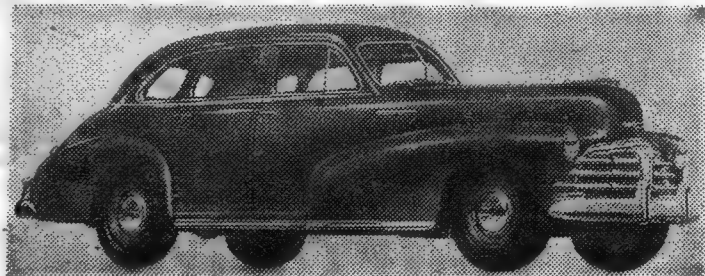
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Spring Cleaning

WHEN putting away winter coats and woollies, have them as clean as possible. If they can be washed, so much the better. Mackinaw coats can be thoroughly brushed and hung on the line, paying special attention to the pockets, which usually need brushing out. If airing eiderdowns, do not put them in strong sunlight, as it will fade the cover. Choose a nice breezy day for washing blankets, and store them between layers of newspaper in a box, or cedar chest if you have one. Men's woollen underwear should be likewise stored; as all mitts, scarves, caps, and so on. Give your clothes closets a thorough airing and scrubbing while the contents are hanging outdoors. Remember, three hours of sunlight will kill any moth eggs.

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Win.

Old Ideas For New Cooks

GOOD judgment is the result of experience, and experience is often the result of poor judgment. The home economists of the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture, are hoping that the brides of 1949 will have the good judgment to profit by the experience of others in their home-making problems.

Cookery has become an exact science and it is comparatively easy to learn the principles and rules of cooking different foods then follow them exactly in every detail. A cook may achieve uniformly good results by this method but the girl who hopes to be known for the perfection of her meals uses originality and adds it to science. It is this combination of exactness and imagination that earns the reputation as a "born cook."

Tea biscuits are often used as a measure of a good cook and with biscuit dough there are innumerable variations.

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour or $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted pastry flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons shortening
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk

Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles fine bread crumbs. Add milk slowly to form a soft but not sticky dough. Roll to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thickness on a floured board. Cut, place on a baking sheet and bake in a very hot oven, 435° F., for 12 to 15 minutes. Yield: 12 medium-sized biscuits.

VARIATIONS

Tomato Biscuits: Replace milk with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tomato juice.

Cheese Biscuits: Use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese and 1 tablespoon fat instead of 3 tablespoons called for in basic recipe.

Jam Jennies: Cut biscuits $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Make a deep depression in the top of each and fill with 1 teaspoon jam.

Raisin Biscuits: Add 1 tablespoon sugar to basic recipe. Use $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk instead of $\frac{2}{3}$ cup and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins. Drop onto baking sheet by spoonfuls.

Apple Biscuits: Add 1 tablespoon sugar to basic recipe. Use $\frac{3}{4}$ cup smooth applesauce instead of the $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk.

Pinwheels: Add 1 tablespoon sugar to basic recipe. Roll dough into rectangle $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Brush lightly with melted shortening, sprinkle lightly with cinnamon and 3 teaspoons honey. Roll up like a jelly roll. Cut into slices $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Bake cut side down.

Butterscotch Rolls: Follow directions for Pinwheels, using $\frac{1}{3}$ cup brown sugar instead of white sugar and cinnamon.

Cheese Pinwheels: Roll dough into a rectangle $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Roll up like a jelly roll, cut into 1-inch slices and bake, cut side down.

Roly Poly: Roll dough to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness. Spread with 1 cup jam or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups drained canned fruit. Roll up like a jelly roll, place in a greased pan and bake in a very hot oven, 425° F., for 25 to 30 minutes. Thicken fruit syrup for sauce or serve with cream. Yield: Six servings.

Maple or Fruit Dumpling Dessert: Pour 1 cup of maple syrup or juice from canned fruit into a square cake pan and bring to a boil. Prepare dough as in basic recipe. Place biscuits

in the hot syrup and bake in a hot oven, 400° F., for 12 to 15 minutes.

Dumplings for Stew: Use only 1 tablespoon fat in basic recipe and increase milk to $\frac{1}{4}$ cup. Drop by spoonfuls on top of boiling stew, removing some of the liquid if necessary, so that the dumplings will rest on top of the meat and vegetables and not sink into the liquid. Cook, closely covered and without removing the lid, for 15 minutes.

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SAUCES...

THE plainest food is improved by the right sauce, on the other hand, a luxury food may be spoiled if the sauce that accompanies it does not complement it.

A smooth brown, well-flavoured gravy adds greatly to the success of the chicken and also makes it go further, for potatoes and gravy will be enjoyed and second helpings called for. A pale, lumpy gravy does not tempt anyone's appetite.

The homemaker who can make smooth cream sauce has the basis for dozens of delicious meat, vegetable and fish dishes. The addition of chopped, hard-cooked eggs, grated cheese, chopped parsley, chopped celery, chopped carrots, a little thinly sliced onion or a teaspoon of grated horseradish will make a variety of distinctive sauces.

The liquid may be varied. Tomato or other vegetable juice or meat broth are often used. The gourmets Sauce Poulette is merely a cream sauce in which the liquid is chicken broth instead of milk. Bechamel sauce uses beef broth.

Custard sauce may have as great a variety of changes depending on the flavoring or the addition of chopped fruits. Here again there is variety if the liquid is part fruit juice or coffee. The sweetening may also be varied to add flavor. Brown sugar, caramelized white sugar, maple syrup, honey or molasses have this effect.

The sauce should always suit the food on which it is served. Well-seasoned or acid sauces with definite character complement bland foods while mild sauces may dress or extend highly-flavored foods. Rich sauces enhance plain fruits or simple milk puddings but it is like gilding a lily to put whipped cream on already rich desserts.

The home economists of the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture, offer several recipes for sauces.

HONEY MERINGUE — Cooked

1 cup honey
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
Pinch of salt

Heat the honey to a rolling boil and continue boiling for 1 minute. The honey will thin somewhat and care must be taken to prevent it from scorching. Pour slowly in a thin stream into the egg whites, beating continuously until the mixture is fluffy and will hold its shape. Any desired flavoring may be added. Yield: 1 cup.

FOAMY FRUIT SAUCE

1 egg white
2 tablespoons sugar
Pinch of salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mashed fresh or canned fruit (bananas, peaches, apricots, stewed figs or prunes)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon lemon juice

Beat the egg white until quite stiff, but not dry. Gradually beat in the sugar, add salt and beat until the mixture will hold a peak. Then fold in fruit mixed with lemon juice. Chill and serve. Yield: Six servings.

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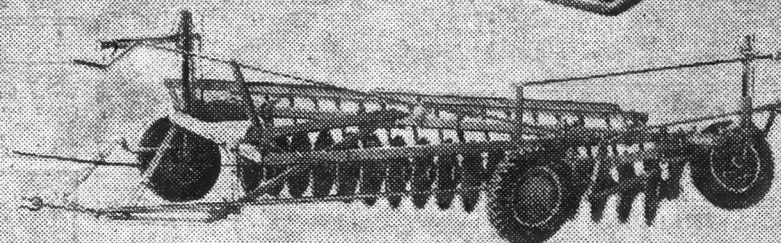
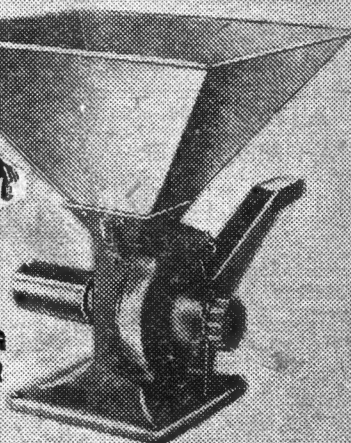
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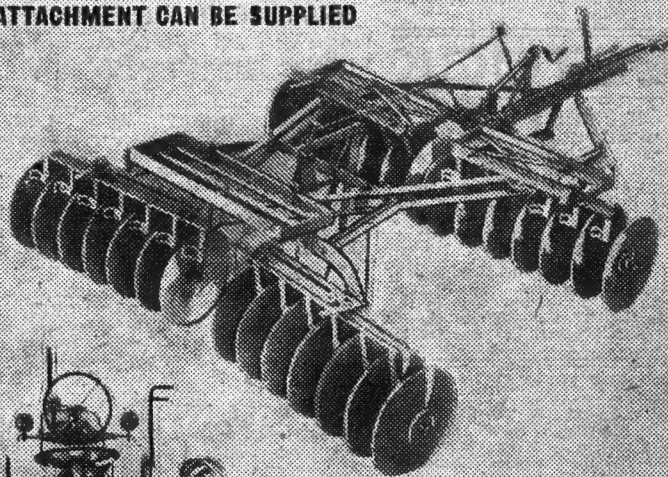
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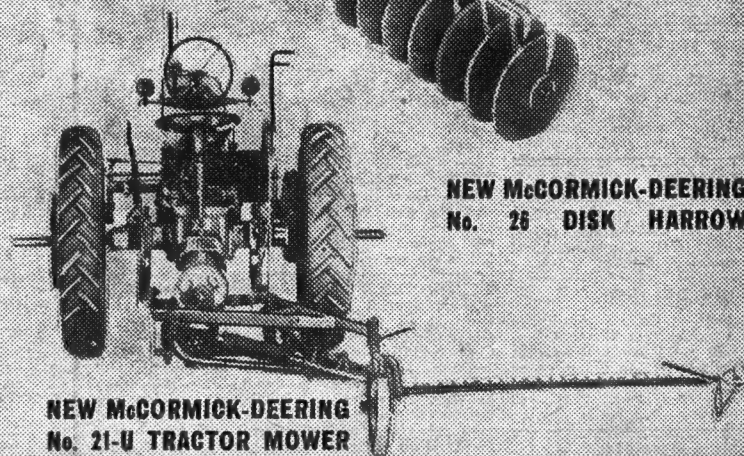
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